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EUROPE.

The Latest Cable and Mail Advices.

Formidable Mining Riot at Aveyron, France.

Father Hyacinthe on His Way to America.

Apprehended Serious Disturbance in Madrid.

After Events of the Tragedy Near Paris.

One Murderer in Custody—Another Body Found.

FRANCE.

Formidable Riot Among French Miners—Departure of Father Hyacinthe for America—Baron Haussman's Death Denied—The London Times on the Situation.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The *Journal Officiel* has the following news: A very formidable riot broke out among the miners employed by the *Compagnie du Chemin de fer d'Orleans* in the Department of Aveyron on Thursday last. The rioters attempted to drown the Chief Engineer of the Company in a neighboring river, but were frustrated by the efforts of the Prefect and the troops under his command. The Vice-Prefect and several other persons were wounded in this *melée*. During the night of the 7th the miners fired the general storehouses and other buildings of the Company in that neighborhood, and by the next morning the riot had assumed alarming proportions. On the morning of the 8th the miners in large force attacked the forges of the Company, but the military, which had meanwhile arrived on the ground, charged upon them, and at the same time used their firearms. Ten of the rioters were killed outright, and many others wounded.

The mob then dispersed. Measures have been taken by the authorities to guard against any new outbreak.

Father HYACINTHE has gone to the United States, where he will remain two months or so.

The statement received here yesterday from Bordeaux of the death of Baron HAUSSMANN in that city, though generally credited, is now authoritatively denied.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the state of affairs in France. The writer says the self-restraint and forbearance of M. KERATRY and his colleagues at this juncture, is an evidence of the fitness of France to control her own destinies, and we have little doubt they will reap the benefit of their moderation. Under the old empire immense fields were open to those who would work much and risk little. There was always a chance for good men and true to stand their ground firmly, though temperately. Had it been otherwise, we should not be so far as we have got, and should scarcely have heard the July message. What the Opposition wanted was union, method and patience.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection Formidable—Citizens of Madrid Advised to Arm Themselves—The Latest Dispatches—The Revolution in Granada and Saragossa—An Outrage on Civilization.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Republican insurrection in Spain still continues, and the country is in a very unsettled condition. The Republicans are making very strong resistance in various parts of the country. Madrid is tranquil, but the Police authorities have advised the inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and their servants in order to defend their houses in case of a riot.

Nineteen hundred insurgents to-day surrendered to General BALDRICK. The General refuses to pardon those who have committed assassinations.

Intelligence from Granada is to the effect that the volunteers in the section have refused to disarm, and have escaped to the open country.

A body of volunteers in Saragossa fired on the troops stationed there, and a sharp fight ensued. The disturbance was finally quelled, but not until much blood had been shed.

VALLS, Oct. 9.—The insurgents in the neighborhood placed obstructions on the track of the Andalusian Railway, which caused a train of cars filled with troops to run off the track. Four of the troops were killed and many wounded.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen Sept. 25 and Southampton Sept. 28, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *China*.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

Doctors in Accord—Medical Convention in Florence—Arnaldo Da Brescia—The Policy of France—Temper of the Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1869.

Among the European Conventions got together to try to mend matters, Florence has now in session its reunion of medical men. No one has a right to say that the combined wisdom of all countries, in this line, is here in consultation; but that a vast amount of learning is united no one denies. It would be tiresome to give a list of names, but among Italians that of BUFFALINI is the most eminent. Nearly all but savage nations, which manage to make shift without professional men, are here represented. How to cure the cholera, smallpox without pits, lifesaving on the battle field after improved rifles have done their most, and many difficult maladies, form the themes of these discussions. The number of doctors in attendance is more than 200, and others are expected.

Meanwhile newspaper writers continue to gnaw the shell in which the Italian Ministry has encased itself. This malady of discontent with the Ministry has become chronic—a sort of seven years' itching, if you will allow me to use an expressive but somewhat vulgar comparison. Fortunately the disorder is on the surface, and is not likely to reach any vital part of the system. But this absorbing theme has suddenly yielded to a new object of attention. The protest of Father HYACINTHE against the Ecumenical Council has made a sensation among all parties, and is likely to give new animation to the controversy going on with Rome. The Italian party hail the courageous and eloquent monk with enthusiasm, and are ready to take him cordially by the hand as one of the leaders in their cause. So far the prospect seems to be good for the promotion of anarchy rather than harmony in the Catholic Episcopacy by the assemblage of Bishops.

ARNALDO DA BRESCIA.

At the same time that we hear of this step taken by Père HYACINTHE, notice comes that the City of Brescia has voted the sum of 60,000 francs for a monument to ARNALDO, commonly known as ARNALDO DA BRESCIA. You know very well the history of this martyr; one of the most thrilling passages in the story of Church persecutions, and one of the strongest proofs of the hostility of the sacerdotal power to freedom and reform. ARNALDO was strangled and burnt in front of the Porta del Popolo at Rome, in 1155, in the first year of the reign of the English Pope ADRIAN IV., sometimes known as Nicolas Breakspeare. ARNALDO was a monk, and had studied with ABELARD, and shared the sentiments of that remarkable man. In their time the Papacy and the Empire were disputing over Italy—on one side the sacerdotal party, with the principles of GREGORY VII., and on the other the foreigners striving for domination. A party was formed to emancipate the people from these two masters, and ARNALDO became its most ardent leader. Animated with the spirit of freedom, he dreamed of reviving the life of the ancient Roman Republic. He preached the reform of the clergy, then sunk in every form of corruption. He advocated the despoiling of the Church of temporal benefits, carrying it back to the simplicity of apostolic times. His own life was one of extreme rigor—subsisting on the most meagre fare, and exhorting others to lean living. ARNALDO maintained that ecclesiastics as well as laymen ought to be subject to the civil power; that the clergy ought to be content with their tithes and the voluntary contributions of the faithful, and not aspire to lordships and feudal estates, such as they then held. He also set forth views of doctrine at variance with those proclaimed by authority. In consequence of such preaching, Brescia revolted against its Bishop, and the disaffection spread. Complaints against him from various quarters were sent to Rome, and ARNALDO was condemned by the Council of the Lateran in 1139; was excommunicated and banished from Italy. He went to France and afterward to Zurich, continuing his preaching against the abuses of the Church. When the Romans revolted against the Pope, ARNALDO returned to Italy. ADRIAN IV., afterward coming to power, adopted severe measures, and ARNALDO was burnt and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Now, after seven centuries, the martyr is to be honored!

To help this project of a monument to ARNALDO, the municipal councils of various cities of Italy have voted contributions. Among these cities are Turin, Milan, Naples, Verona, Ancona and Mantova. To the surprise of many the proposal to take part in the enterprise has just been rejected in the town council of Florence, whether from a motive of petty economy, or for some other reason, I do not know; but the decision has been severely criticised, and will probably be reconsidered. The distinguished Florentine poet NICCOLINI, is the one who, in his tragedy of *Arnaldo de Brescia*, has done most to exalt the fame of this historic character. A dozen years ago this drama was not allowed to be put upon the stage here in Florence; it set the Papacy in such a bad light, and excited to such a degree the enthusiasm of the people.

POLICY OF FRANCE.

The proximate reunion of the Ecumenical Council, and the dubious policy of the Imperial Government toward Rome, revives the question of what is to be the future *status* of the Papacy. No one can doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON would be glad to see his cousin the Cardinal, LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the successor of PIUS IX. in the Pontifical office. To bring such an end about is difficult, but by no means impossible. Nothing is more certain than that the clerical party regard the whole race of BONAPARTES with the most uncompromising animosity. Don MARGOTTI and his journal may be accepted as the just exponents of the general feeling. But if the present Pope should die, and the Emperor should live, who among the partisans of Rome would be able to hinder the naming by France of PIUS IX. the successor? NAPOLEON III. would be able to say to the College of Cardinals, accept this convenient man, or I will throw you into the arms of the King of Italy, whom you hate more bitterly than you do me, and have dared to excommunicate. To all appearances the circle of Cardinals in conclave would be as helpless for opposition as so many members of a female knitting society. With a great deal of talk about moral power, it has all along been practically acknowledged that material force, under actual circumstances, is only that which has any value. This seems to be the real case simply stated; but the bare suggestion that the Pope and Cardinal are reduced to such an extremity, makes our friends the priests purple with rage. Other results is founded in the hope that the present Pope may survive the Empire.

If Ecumenical councils had the power to restore the good old times of the wheel, the thumb, screw and the rack, we should soon have all doubts cleared away. But as the world actually finds itself, no Pope or Emperor has a hand large enough to cover the public mouth, now wide open with brawling free speech. Even His Holiness, rather against his will, has been obliged to swallow locomotives, galvanic batteries, telescopes, the printing press, and sewing and washing machines. But the case of the Pope is not so hopeless as is supposed, for it is not himself but his system which is narrow at bottom. As with a fractious child, which has long had its own way, a little force will have to be used at first, but reform will come at last.

TEMPER OF THE TIMES.

The temper of the times, as indicated by such meetings as the Congress at Lausanne and the other at Bale, is very generally taken note of. Not a few words of anxiety are let drop by official and conservative journals, in view of the latitude of doctrine declared in these now frequent radical assemblages. Society is to be pulled up by the roots, as soon as the land question is discussed, and visions of all sorts of agrarian outrages fill the imagination and hinder sleep. The old castles, with their foundations laid in the middle ages, tremble with the rumbling which is heard under ground. The question is an old one, and will doubtless enjoy its old age for many years yet.

In Italy the system is one of small holdings, and there is no monopoly of lands. It is a fact worth mentioning, that of late years, in the neighborhood of cities, the Jews have become purchasers of a great number of small farms and villa estates. When property of this kind is about to change hands, the children of Israel are near to put in their offers, and in a great many cases become purchasers. In every direction around Florence pleasant places will be pointed out to you as those recently acquired by the sons of Moses and Abraham. The Jew population of Florence is nearly 3,000, and the management of affairs at the Exchange is in large part in their hands, and their riches increase.

ANGELICO.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Lord Clarendon's Mission to Napoleon—The Maintenance of the Peace of Europe Sought.

Paris (Sept. 25) Correspondence Daily News.

Lord CLARENDON had a mission when he lately paid a visit to St. Cloud. The prospect of the death of NAPOLEON III., which a few weeks ago everybody was brought to consider as a more than possible proximate event, led the Great Powers to consider what might be the consequences. Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, it is said, came to an understanding as to the course which they would pursue under given circumstances, the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to those ends not to thwart German unity. Lord CLARENDON's delicate task was to make the French Emperor aware of this agreement between the four Powers. The announcement was received, as was to be expected, by many assurances that nobody could be more desirous than the Emperor was to preserve the peace of Europe. Should the advice really be taken in good part the happiest results may be expected. Divested of diplomatic compliments, the intention of the Powers seems to have been to tell the Emperor how his hands are tied, so far as regards any attempt to combat opposition at home by the diversion of war. Coincidently, every effort will doubtless be made to induce Prussia, whether on the Baden or any other question, not to give any provocation to France.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.

Fullest and Freshest Particulars of After Events—Story of the Prisoner—His Arrival in Paris—Facing the Dead—Another Corpse Unearthed.

The story, as far as known, of the Pantin tragedy, has already been published in the TIMES. The mail advices at hand yesterday give the latest accounts of the after events. From the most reliable French and English sources we compile the following summary:

STORY OF THE PRISONER.

The three murderers (says the *Journal du Havre*) are JEAN KINCK, the father; GUSTAVE, his son; and a third person, who has on several occasions given himself the false name of Jean Kinck. This is the man who was so fortunately arrested yesterday at Havre by the maritime gendarme FERRAND. The real name of the criminal is TRAUPMANN. Papers found in his possession prove his identity, and show that he was a working mechanic at Roubaix. His accomplices appear to have made him one of the most active instruments of their crime. He it was who had the mission to prepare, at Paris, the execution of the affair, and to direct all the material details. Being alone in that city, he had a residence at the Hotel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, No. 12 Boulevard Denain, opposite the station. It was he who arranged the various preparatory rendezvous, all of which were held at the Café Parisien. Moreover, he was the man who went on Sunday evening to La Villette, No. 209 Rue de Flandre, to buy of the ironmonger BELLANGER a shovel and pickax, in order to dig beforehand the grave of the victims; and he was the person who engaged a cab to transport to a desert spot, selected beforehand for the perpetration of the crime, the unfortunate KINCK family. This was the man who, according to the prearranged plan, had to bring each of the victims, one after the other, under the knives of the two other murderers. Lastly, he was the person whose business it was to prepare the flight after the deed had been committed. For that object he had come to Havre to find some ship in which he and his accomplices might quit France. TRAUPMANN is said to have encountered at the very outset a difficulty in the execution of his horrible commission. After having caused the cab to stop at about three hundred yards from Langlois field, he invited Mme. KINCK to accompany him alone. Two of the youngest children, terrified by the darkness, cried out several times, "Mamma! Ah, mamma! We will go with you!" So that she was obliged unwillingly to allow them to accompany her. KINCK, the father, on seeing all at once his wife and two of his children coming up, could not repress an exclamation of terror, and turning to TRAUPMANN he exclaimed, "Ah! villain, you have betrayed me!" A few words spoken to him in a low voice by the other explained everything. On the instant, the father and son, together with TRAUPMANN, rushed upon their victims, and a violent struggle immediately commenced between Mme. KINCK and her executioners. The poor woman, being in the vigor of life, and stimulated by the energy which the instinct of self-preservation supplied, succeeded in wresting the knife out of her husband's hand. She then turned the weapon against him, wounding him in the arm, and would doubtless have contrived to escape had not the other assailants, after having massacred the children, assaulted her in their turn. And so the deed of blood was accomplished. The revelations and informations hitherto collected by justice do not allow us to give precise details as to the second act of this savage tragedy. According to the assertions of TRAUPMANN, it was not he, but GUSTAVE KINCK, who went to fetch his three young brothers from the cab. On the occasion of the first interrogation, attempted at 5 o'clock in the hospital by the examining Magistrate, TRAUPMANN persisted in absolute silence. As there would have been imprudence to suffer so great a criminal to pass the night in one of the sleeping rooms, where measures of precaution were difficult of execution, an order came toward 6 o'clock to convey him to the prison. He was carefully wrapped up in blankets, and M. TOURNE, the Central Commissary, accompanied him in a cab to the cell where he was to be kept in close confinement. TRAUPMANN had then a little fever, and fears were entertained that pneumonia might supervene. The next morning he was much better, and it is thought that he may soon be removed to Paris, where his presence is of great importance for the elucidation of the affair. At 7 in the morning he underwent an examination, in the course of which he made, as we are assured, a complete confession." On its side, the *Courrier de Rouen* publishes a long account, a great portion of which coincides with what is given above. We select from it the following particulars: "The prisoner, when he reached the prison, declared that he would speak the next morning. He afterward asked for the examining Magistrate in order to make his disclosure. In the morning a new interrogatory took place, the result of which is that the individual, JEAN BAPTISTE TRAUPMANN, comes from Cernay (Seine-et-Oise.) This individual had known KINCK, the father, with whom he had worked at Roubaix and at Paris, and whom he had lately met in the capital. The latter had expressed a desire to emigrate to America after having taken vengeance on his wife, whom he accused of infidelity. The interviews of the two men were held at the Café Parisien. With a view to obviate all suspicion, TRAUPMANN had assumed the name of JEAN KINCK with the owner's consent, and went to find a lodging where he could, being also authorized to open all letters arriving to his assumed appellation. The son did not come to Paris at the same time as his father, but only shortly before the crime was committed. Except the precise nature of the vengeance, everything was arranged between the accomplices. The woman KINCK was written to, requesting her to come to Paris. As she hesitated, a second letter was sent by TRAUPMANN, under the pretext that her husband had sprained his wrist, and announcing that the latter had bought a house at Pantin. An appointment was made at the station, where she was to arrive at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. But as she left by an earlier train, she came before the stated hour; and as no one was there to meet her, she went to the hotel, but the person she inquired for was not at home. She then returned to the railway to wait for her husband. At the time fixed, TRAUPMANN appeared, and put the whole party into a cab, to go and join the father and son. The spot where the crime was to be committed was selected beforehand. Moreover, the elder KINCK and TRAUPMANN had arranged that the latter should conduct the mother alone to the place." Then follows an account of the mother's arrival with the two children, and KINCK's exclamation of his being betrayed. The narrative then proceeds: "At the same moment the father plunged his knife into the back of one of the children, and then, with the rapidity of lightning, assailed his wife. A long struggle ensued between them, and the prisoner asserts that without the assistance which he afforded KINCK the latter would have been mastered and perhaps killed by the woman. TRAUPMANN refused to go for the other children, so that the son went; this latter first strangled his brother with a silk handkerchief lent him by the prisoner, and which was a yellow one with flowers on it similar to that in which he had his money tied up when he was arrested. TRAUPMANN asserts that he remained until 3 o'clock near the scene of the crime, which was committed at 11, because, before arriving at the place fixed for a subsequent meeting, he had lost his way, and walked about for two or three miles in a wrong direction. He returned to his hotel about 8 in the morning. He saw the younger KINCK, who told him that the father had remained on the watch to know whether the crime was discovered. At 11 the son came and informed him that the murder had been discovered. The arrangement at first was that all three should go away together, but under the circumstances they decided to separate. They met at the Café Parisien, and TRAUPMANN received the papers and title deeds found in his possession, and about 300 francs. The wound on his hand and the scratches he received in snatching from the hand of Mme. KINCK the knife which she had wrested from her husband. KINCK, after having literally hacked his wife and children to pieces with his knife, completed his work with a pickax. Then the prisoner started for Havre, whence he calculated on escaping to America. He does not know what has become of the KINCKS, but thinks that they are still in Paris. He would like to see them arrested, as they would relieve him from a great part of the responsibility attached to the crime. He professes to have been ignorant of what was about to ensue when he conducted the wife. He professes the sincerest repentance and sobs bitterly. One thought seems especially to beset him—not the fear of the scaffold, which he has merited—but the remembrance of his old mother, whom his dishonor will kill, he says. He seems to make his avowal in good faith. TRAUPMANN states that on arriving at Havre he went first to the Hotel du Perigord, where he gave the name of FISCH; then he passed the second night at the Hotel de New-York, where he called himself WOLFF. As to the night preceding his arrest he says he passed it out of doors, on the jetty; he took his food at various wineshops which he cannot point out.

FACING THE DEAD.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, writing Sept. 26, gives interesting particulars concerning the prisoner's arrival in Paris. Last night, says he, I happened to dine at the house of one of the *médecins légistes* commissioned by Government to perform the autopsy of the murdered family. My host had been summoned at 5 o'clock to meet the Procureur-Imperial, the *juge d'instruction*, and other functionaries, whose duty it was to receive TRAUPMANN at the Morgue, to confront him with his victims, as is the custom of this country in cases of murder, and submit him to a preliminary cross-examination. The following details are therefore received from an eye-witness of the singular scene enacted in the deadhouse of the Morgue. The prisoner had been removed on Friday afternoon from the hospital at Havre, whither he was taken to recover him from the effects of his attempted drowning, to the city jail. The news of its being the intention of the authorities to bring him up to Paris spread through Havre at an early hour. A dense crowd had collected outside the prison gates as early as 10 in the morning, the entrance of M. CLAUDE, the Chief Commissioner of Police, attended by his Secretary, creating within the court-yard immense excitement. At 9 o'clock the prisoner was informed of his intended removal. He refused all food, and appeared in a state of intense excitement. M. CLAUDE, prepared for the danger of allowing TRAUPMANN to be seized by the infuriated mob, ordered a cab to the back gate of the prison, and thus hoped to get him away quietly. But the crowd, on finding that the prisoner did not issue by the ordinary gates, guessed what had taken place, and therefore made a rush to the railway terminus. Shouts of "A mort l'assassin" were heard on all sides, and even M. CLAUDE and his subordinates, whose only object was to protect the prisoner, were some moments in actual danger. During the journey he remained sunk in the further corner of the railway carriage, and constantly held an Indian handkerchief over his face so as to conceal his features. He refused all offers of food which M. CLAUDE had provided for him in the carriage. At Rouen the travelers by the same train endeavored to force open the door of the reserved compartment, and to break the Venetian blinds which were lowered. This reprehensible conduct caused a delay of a quarter of an hour in the arrival of the train. Police in plain clothes were posted in the vicinity of the St. Lazare terminus at Paris, every precaution being necessary to guard against the rage and curiosity of the people. A considerable crowd having gathered in the Place du Havre, M. CLAUDE decided on taking his prisoner out of the terminus by the Porte des Mortz, which is only used when coffins arrive from the country for interment near Paris, opposite which two carriages were in waiting, and conveyed the *cortège* at a rapid pace to the Morgue. TRAUPMANN is a man of small stature. His eye is keen, his teeth remarkable for their beauty, his features well formed, his forehead by no means peculiar, as has been said, his figure ill-made, and his gait slouching. On his arrival at the Morgue he appeared to weep, but the sincerity of his grief was much doubted by my host. He, however, evidently wished to impress his interrogators with his emotion. When brought in to the Salle des Morts, the Procureur-Imperial, in an authoritative manner, pointing to the body of Mme. KINCK, asked him whose corpse it was. TRAUPMANN, looking steadily at the dead, replied, "C'est Mme. KINCK." He was led past each body successively, and, to the question of identity, he in a clear voice gave the name of the child. A slight nervous twitch was observable as he stood opposite the body of the litte MARIE. TRAUPMANN was then led into the adjoining room and examined by the Procureur-Imperial. To every question he unhesitatingly gave a reply—the substance being that it was true that he was present during the assassinations; that he saw the family murdered; that it had been he who had fetched the mother and younger children first from the carriage and brought them, as he asserts, to Kinck; that he held the mother, who made an heroic resistance, while she was being butchered. He had no motive for assisting in the murders. The little children were only killed because, as they insisted on accompanying their mother, it was necessary to get rid of their testimony; and the three remaining boys were killed because no one knew how otherwise to dispose of them. TRAUPMANN spoke with a strong Alsatian accent. The impression made on my friend by his manner was that he experienced no true emotion, and that he was a man of indomitable energy of character, and perfectly capable—having once decided on a line of defence—of keeping to it. My host being sworn to secrecy on all important items of what may have transpired during this examination, necessarily could make no revelation. I can but give you my private impression, which is that he did not himself attach credit to any of TRAUPPMANN's assertions. The family are now, having been confronted with one of the murderers and recognized by him, to be buried at Roubaix. The *Figaro* has started an idea which increasingly gains credence with the populace, that TRAUPMANN, and probably other associates, first murdered KINCK *père* and then the son. It appears an ascertained fact that TRAUMANN bore a bad character previous to his having gone to Roubaix in search of employment. He has not as yet accounted for the two watches—one gold and the other silver—discovered in his possession, and already identified by a Roubaix watchmaker as having been sold, in 1865, to JEAN KINCK, the father; and when asked how he came by the KINCK family papers, he said that JEAN KINCK intrusted them to him.

ANOTHER CORPSE UNEARTHED.

The *Patrie* of Sept. 26 published the following startling intelligence: "An immense crowd visited Pantin to-day. Some of the visitors discovered, at about twenty-five yards from the spot where the first six bodies were found, a seventh, which is supposed to be that of the younger KINCK. A person who saw the body tells us that in the throat a dagger was still fixed. The Commissary of Police and the gendarmes were instantly informed of the discovery, and went to the spot." The above was confirmed by the *National*, which said: "At the moment of going to press we learn a piece of news which we give under every reserve. The dead body of GUSTAVE KINCK has been found, we learn, interred within a few metres from the trench which contained the other six murdered persons, and having a pointed knife sticking in its throat. The instrument which a tiler uses for cutting slates was lighted on at the same time." Finally, the *Soir* spoke still more positively, as it said: "A seventh corpse was discovered this afternoon at a few metres' distance from the trench in which the bodies had been hidden. M. DROUET-D'ARCQ, the examining Magistrate, and the Secret Police have entered on an investigation. Everything leads to the belief, to judge from the clothes and age, that the eldest son, GUSTAVE KINCK, has been here discovered. The body has a large wound at the back of the head, so that all hypothesis of suicide must be set aside. The point on which the judicial examination now turns is to ascertain whether GUSTAVE KINCK aided in the massacre of the others, and was afterward murdered himself, or whether he preceded the rest of the family to the grave." The exciting intelligence so given is corroborated by *Galignani's* information of Sept. 27. The discovery of the body took place in this manner: A carman, named HUGUES, living at No. 39 Route d'Aubervilliers, at Pantin, while walking about the field like the rest of the persons attracted by motives of curiosity, suddenly felt a clod of earth sink beneath his foot. He thought, as he afterward described his impressions, that he could hear a sort of subterranean echo, which answered to the noise of his footsteps. Without being versed in physics, as he modestly remarked to the Commissary of Police, he imagined he was walking over a hollow which ought not to be there. Being resolved to see if his supposition was correct, he knelt down and commenced removing the earth with his fingers; he presently came on part of a coat skirt, and then on a corpse lying with its face downward, the arms extended and the fingers contracted; to the right hand was still attached a tuft of black hair. The authorities were immediately informed of this discovery, and M. ROUBEL, Commissary of Police at Pantin, proceeded to the spot with M. ALFONSI, his secretary, and M. LUGAGNE, the medical man who had been called to examine the bodies on the previous Monday. Before those gentlemen had arrived, a man, in moving a clod of earth with his foot, found some dark brown hair, which the people shared between them. The news got circulated with wonderful rapidity, and in a few minutes probably 30,000 persons were collected on the spot. A detachment of infantry, of about 120 men, from the fort of Aubervilliers, came forward and formed around this new grave a wide circle, in the midst of which the authorities continued the search. This barrier being hardly sufficient to keep back the crowd, was strengthened by four gendarmes on horseback. A man with a spade volunteered his aid, and then was witnessed a scene of excitement impossible to describe. The immense crowd stood breathless with expectation. The group in the interior of the circle consisted only of the Commissary, his secretary, M. ONFROY DE BREVILLE, Deputy Substitute to M. DOUET D'ARCQ, Examining Judge, the carman HUGUES, the laborer with his spade, and the doctor. The body was soon completely uncovered and placed on its back; in the neck was seen a fearful wound, large enough to introduce two closed hands, and which had almost detached the head from the body and positively laid open the vertebral column. A common black-handled knife was still sticking in the place. M. LUGAGNE stooped and with his hands removed from the face the earth and clotted blood which had adhered to it; the upper lip bore no traces of a mustache, and the chin had never been shaved. The flesh, however, peeled off, and the hair dropped away from the head on being touched; the doctor was consequently obliged to suspend the examination, but not before he had remarked that the corpse, which was horribly disfigured, bore traces of a struggle; three deep wounds were found in the region of the heart, and at the back of the head a deep hole, no doubt produced by a blow from a pickax. A sheet was thrown over the body, and a market-gardener's cart, at the bottom of which straw had been laid, was brought to the spot. On the removal of the body the doctor remarked the size of the feet, which were no doubt tumefied, for they appeared of enormous size. He had read in some journal that GUSTAVE KINCK had those extremities unusually large. M. LUGAGNE then examined the body more closely; it was that of a young man of about 18, wearing trousers of a yellowish color with a black stripe; a waistcoat of the same kind, a coat of dark brown fancy stuff, with a side pocket, all exactly corresponding to the description of the elder son. The cap of brown and violet check was searched for and found in the hole. There could no longer be any doubt that this was the body of GUSTAVE KINCK, and if any uncertainty had remained it would have been removed on seeing the light blue knitted vest and the ribbed stockings, like those worn by the other children. At 3:30 the cart set out for the Morgue, passing through Pantin, escorted by a piquet of infantry, and accompanied by the Commissary of Police, M. ROUBEL. On nearing Paris the soldiers returned to their quarters leaving the melancholy *cortége* reduced to the persons strictly necessary. The spot where this body was found is situated about midway between the larger grave and the Chemin-Vert. It is six feet long, twenty inches wide, and of little depth. This seventh corpse had scarcely been found when the population brought stakes with which they formed a railing around the spot; they also fixed in the earth a cross, with an image of the Virgin and a wreath of immortelles. Flowers were also thrown into the inclosure by the bystanders. But the sentiments of pity were mingled with ideas of vengeance, and did lynch law exist in France, TRAUPMANN would be torn to pieces, if the people could only lay hands on him. The crowd seemed persuaded that an eighth body, that of JEAN KINCK, must also be buried in the field, which the people already call "The Traupmann cemetery." A terrier dog having scratched the earth at a short distance from the second grave, pickaxes were produced and several men commenced turning up the ground, but without result; the dog went further on and recommenced smelling, again and again, the workers following him, until five excavations had been made. No new discovery was made, and darkness at length forced the searchers to abandon their task. At 11 o'clock, however, a small fire-shovel and a pickax, which had no doubt been used in the murders, were found covered over with earth in a furrow between the two graves. Those implements are not the same as those purchased of M. BELLANGER, the ironmonger in the Rue de Flandre.

MR. PEABODY.

The Philanthropist to the Members of the Committee on the Peabody Statue.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been addressed by Mr. PEABODY to the members of the committee who communicated to him the recent inauguration of the statue erected in his honor near the Royal Exchange:

To Sir Benjamin S. Phillips and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 28th of July, announcing the inauguration of Mrs. STORY's statue of myself near the Royal Exchange by the Prince of WALES; and I have to express to you, individually and collectively, my warmest and kindest thanks for the deep interest you have manifested in the undertaking from its very inception, and my gratification at learning that the assiduous attention which you have devoted to it has been so perfectly crowned with success. The international character which was given to the ceremonies has been especially gratifying to me, as everything has ever been which could tend to connect more closely the two great nations of England and the United States—both of them very dear to me, and never more so than at the present time. I feel under the deepest obligations to the Prince of WALES for the cordiality with which he accepted your invitation, and for the graceful manner and kind expressions with which he accompanied the ceremonies of unveiling the statue; and it has given me great pleasure to learn that on that occasion my friend, Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, addressed, as I believe for the first time in public, an English audience. And it has been a source of great satisfaction to me that an eminent American sculptor should have so well performed the task you gave him, and that your choice has been sustained by the verdict of the London public, who have manifested so kind an interest and approval in the result. I notice with much gratification, among the list of subscribers, that a large number of the working men of London aided the undertaking by their subscriptions. I can but hope that the course of my life, now drawing toward its close, may justify, when finished, all the honors which have been so freely bestowed on me, of which this is one of the greatest; and I cannot more strongly express my feelings than to say that I do not believe there could be found in the whole kingdom a man of any rank, however high, who would not feel honored by such a noble testimonial as you have just dedicated to a humble American citizen.

With great respect, your friend and humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

Compensation of Government Employes—A Test Case in Court—A Torpedo Found in Government Coal—The Yerger Habeas Corpus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An application was made in the District Supreme Court to-day for a mandamus compelling the Secretary of the Treasury and the First Comptroller to show cause why a certain employe of the Government should not receive the exact twenty per cent. compensation under the act of 1867. It appears that while the law covers all the civil employes of the Government, the custom has been to allow the compensation to the clerks only. The present suit is brought by a man who was employed outside of the departments, and will be made a test case.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day, which amounted to $500,075 20, were made up of the following items—from collectors, $433,699 30; stamps, $60,438 90; passports, $5,938. The total amount of revenue received since June 30 is $53,692,773 99.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A small torpedo was discovered to-day in a lot of coal delivered to the Howard University. It had a small charge of powder in it, and is supposed to have come from the mining regions. There are various surmises about it, but no one supposes that it was intended to blow up the University.

THE YERGER HABEAS CORPUS.

The Supreme Court will, on Monday next, fix a day for the argument in the Yerger case, on petitions for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in town to-day was Mr. ADAM BADEAU, of the London Legation. He has returned home on leave of absence for the purpose of examining papers left by the late Secretary RAWLINS, to gain further information which will be of value to him in completing his second volume of the life of President GRANT.

Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS left to-night for New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WILL OF THE LATE GENERAL RAWLINS.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by President GRANT, appeared in the Orphans' Court with the will of the late General JOHN A. RAWLINS, for the purpose of qualifying as executors under the will. General JOHN E. SMITH, Colonel ELI PARKER and Hon. JACOB D. COX, who witnessed the execution of the will, testified to the genuineness of the signature of the deceased, and the will was admitted to probate and record. Letters testamentary were issued to Mrs. RAWLINS and President GRANT; the amount of the bond for the faithful execution of their trust being fixed at $20,000. He first bequeathed to his wife and children his house and lot situated at the southwest corner of Twelfth and M streets, as equal heirs, as also his lands in Cheyenne and Golden City, Wyoming Territory; to his son JAMES BRANDON RAWLINS he leaves his library; to his father and mother his property known as Rawlins' Homestead, in the town of Guilford, Joe Davis County, Ill. At their death the property is to be divided into eight portions, five of them to go to his brother LEMUEL, who is to satisfy his sisters, MARY and LAURA, and brother ROBERT, and keep the place as a whole.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander STEPHEN A. MCCARTY, ordered to ordnance duty at New-York. First Assistant Engineer, W. G. BUCHLER, and Second Assistants O. W. ALLISON, J. D. FORD, J. J. BARRY, C. W. BREAKER and HARRY WEBSTER, ordered to the *Miantonomah*.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day	$1,247,100
SHIPMENTS.	
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.	$11,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	11,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	11,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	25,000
United States Depository at Pittsburg	50,000
United States Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
United States Depository at Chicago	50,000
United States Depository at Mobile	40,000
United States Depository at Louisville	25,000
United States Depository at Baltimore	25,000
United States Depository at Buffalo	20,000
To the National Banks	460,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	$270,050
Total amount burned to date	16,807,224
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	$107,230
Total issue therefor	16,527,600
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	279,635,785
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	180,800

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President, to-day, appointed GEO. C. COLBATH as postmaster at Dover, N. H., and SETH HODGES as Postmaster at Danville, N. Y.

Secretary BOUTWELL left Washington this morning for Philadelphia. He expects to return to-morrow.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

His Speech in Philadelphia—Financial Policy of the Administration—The Public Debt to be Paid in Full in Coin or Its Equivalent—A Lower Rate of Interest Desirable.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Secretary BOUTWELL arrived in this city to-day as the guest of the Union League. To-night he addressed an immense assemblage at Horticultural Hall. Upon being introduced he disclaimed being actuated by any partisan purpose in addressing his hearers, though appreciating the importance of the coming election. In this contest, among other considerations, were these: First, whether the present Administration, which had succeeded two Administrations of like political policy, should now be indorsed and justified by the voice of a great people. Secondly, whether the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, who, in the pressure of a great national exigency, had been called from comparative retirement to the command of an army of a million of men, whom he guided to a successful issue, should now, in the restoration of the Government, be indorsed and justified. But that particular consideration which had impelled him to address his hearers was to be found in the query, whether, after having made the Declaration of Independence a living fact, and everywhere organized justice into law, the people of this country would so identify themselves with the policy of the President and his Administration as to render it certain that the obligations, pecuniary and otherwise, which had been incurred in the struggle for national existence, should be faithfully kept? It was not so much a question whether the public creditors should be paid, as it was whether 40,000,000 of people had the conscience and sentiment to do right, even though it be at their own peril. He was aware of the differences of opinion as to the payment of the public debt exactly in the manner contemplated by the Administration. He therefore would state in a single sentence the Administration's entire policy with regard to the public debt as he comprehended it: It was that the debt was to be paid, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contract, in coin, or that which men will receive as an equivalent of coin without any abatement whatever. [Great Applause.] This was the proper course, not because it was to the interest of those who had taken the nation's promises to pay, but because the people would prove themselves unworthy the character of American citizens, did they hesitate to do what they had promised to do. There were those who went into an inquiry as to whether the public creditors received dollar for dollar equal to the amount of our obligations; others inquired whether the interest already paid was not sufficient to satisfy the public obligation and justify us in compelling the bondholders to release our evidence of obligations; and others who proposed to pay the principal and deny the interest. All these were snares and delusions. There was but one proper course of procedure, and that was the course which the honest merchant pursued to meet our obligations manfully and to fulfil them to the last cent. [Long continued applause.] It had been suggested to pay to these obligations in other promises not bearing interest,—such as greenback or United States Treasury notes. The first answer to that was, gentlemen do you propose to pay Treasury notes or greenbacks that you issue in payment of the bonds. If so in what would you pay them, certainly in nothing but coin? Substitution of one promise to pay for another was no liquidation of an obligation incurred. Had those who urged this proposition considered that the whole banking system of this country was based upon these promises of the Government of the United States, that our savings institutions were filled with these obligations of the National Government, and that when these obligations were repudiated it were not wealthy men alone that suffered. Rich men are credited with a possession of at least an average degree of sagacity, and when they saw the Government issuing one or two thousand millions of greenbacks, and they were compelled to receive them in exchange for their Government bonds, they would at once enter the markets of the country and purchase ships and other property, while the depreciated currency of the country would be left in the hands of the laboring people of the country. The public debt was two thousand four or five hundred millions of dollars, of which $2,100,000,000 was bearing interest. But this debt was less in proportion to the population and property than the debt of the Revolution, which our forefathers did not hesitate manfully to assume and pay. In the year 1791 the United States owed $75,000,000 of funded debt. In 1801 it had risen to $83,000,000. We were then a people hardly more than 3,000,000 in number, with a property of country probably not more than one-fifteenth as much as it is to-day. We have now 40,000,000 of people, and accumulated wealth of not less than $50,000,000,000. During eight years of JEFFERSON's Administration the debt was reduced from $83,000,000 to $57,000,000, a deduction of $26,000,000. In our own day the capacity of the people to pay the debt had been immensely increased. The productive power of one man in the creation of wealth is now at least four times as great as was the productive power of a man at the commencement of the century. Considering all these facts, the public debt of to-day dwindles away. A comparison with the amount of the public debt that was assumed by the nation when it came out of the colonial existence into supreme majesty as a nation. Our capacity for paying debts might be estimated by what we had paid. If none of it had been paid from 1865 to the present time, the funded debt would not have been less than $3,200,000,000, in addition to $356,000,000 of United States notes in circulation; but by our system of taxation a reduction had been effected of several hundred millions of dollars. If in these four years, exhausted as we had been by the war, we had been able to pay twenty-five or thirty-three per cent. of the public debt, were we to hesitate now as to our course, with a population constantly augmenting, with valuation continually increasing, and the capacity of the people to produce wealth greatly accelerated. If we were to pay $100,000,000 a year, which we can pay if the present system of taxation be permitted to remain, the public debt would be extinguished in less than fourteen years. If we pay fifty millions a year, which we can do while annually decreasing taxation, the interest-bearing public debt would be extinguished in less than twenty-two years. If we pay but twenty-six millions a year, and largely reduce taxation, the interest-bearing debt would be extinguished in about thirty years. But, the most important consideration, and it was one which had induced the speaker to be present on this occasion, was this:

We are now paying on the larger part of this debt six per cent. interest; but the last six or seven months having demonstrated to some extent the ability and disposition of the people to pay the debt, it was now not only probable, but, in the absence of any disturbance of the peace of the world or national calamity, it was almost a certainty that we could speedily refund as much of this debt as we desired to refund at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. This would save the people who pay taxes from eighteen to twenty-five millions a year.

That was a practical question involved in the coming election. The credit of the nation depended upon the ability and disposition of the people to respond to the obligations that had been assumed. Just in proportion as the people evinced an indisposition to pay their debt so would the depreciation of our credit abroad follow. If by an uncertain vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio on next Tuesday the faith of Europe in the disposition of our people to pay their debt is shaken, the effect will be felt in the depreciation of our bonds, and consequent continuance for a longer period of the six per cent. rate of interest on our outstanding obligations, instead of enabling us in the next six months to place them at four and a half per cent interest.

The speaker further stated that the President had desired the appointment of honest men to places of public trust, especially in the collection of the revenue; for dishonesty in this branch of the public service would injure, sooner than all else, the credit of the Government, and render taxation odious. By honesty and economy in official management, the people of the country had been enabled to pay since the 1st of March last $56,000,000. During last year there had been derived from manufactures and traffic in distilled spirits and wines $45,000,000; from tobacco in its manufacture and sale, over $23,000,000. Here were nearly seventy millions of dollars of revenue derived from what could not strictly be claimed as necessaries of life. From the tax on fermented liquors, $6,000,000 more were derived; from the manufacture of merchandise, over six millions; from sales of other merchandise, $8,000,000 more; from incomes, $34,000,000; from stamps, $15,000,000; and from small items sufficient to make an aggregate of $158,000,000.

Secretary BOUTWELL concluded with a statement of the manner of the application of the revenues to the payment of the public debt, which presented itself in three forms. There were bonds issued by the Government payable at some time in the future, and bearing interest, most of them at six per cent., and a small portion at five per cent. Then, there was the currency of the country, known as greenbacks, for circulation, and issued without interest. Then there were the outstanding $50,000,000 of three per cent. certificates, as they are called, the interest and principal of which were payable on demand and in currency, and held chiefly by the banks of the country as a part of their reserve, they having the right at any moment to call on the Government for the redemption of these three per cents in greenbacks. When the Secretary of the Treasury found himself in the possession of $5,000,000, $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 of surplus funds, he was to appropriate it to the payment of one or other of these forms of indebtedness. By a law of Congress he was prohibited from diminishing the volume of greenbacks below $356,000,000, which was the amount issued when he came to the Treasury Department. The $50,000,000 of three per cents held by the banks answered to a certain extent the office of currency. They were held closely by banks, and would not be given up except upon some sort of pressure. The Secretary of the Treasury did not feel himself at liberty to apply this pressure, even if it were in his power to do so. Moreover, he felt it was to some extent a departure from the law of Congress, by which he was required to allow the volume of currency to remain as it was when he entered the office, therefore the course pursued was to buy in the markets of the country six per cent. bonds, issued by the Government at the market price, thus effecting a diminution of the expenses of the Government.

The address of Mr. BOUTWELL was repeatedly applauded.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Sailing of the Steamer Euterpe, Yesterday—Her Cargo—The Cuban Declaration of Independence—How and Where it will be Celebrated in the City, To-morrow.

The Spanish steamer *Euterpe* took her clearance from this port for Havana, yesterday, and in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock steamed down the bay. For some days she lay at Pier No. 20 East River, expecting to be sent to sea, but Capt. GILDERDALE, her commander, received no notice to leave. Yesterday morning, however, she left her berth on this side of the river, and took up a new one at Robert's Stores, near Wall-street Ferry, in Brooklyn. Rumors of her detention here until the arrival of a Spanish frigate to convoy her to Cuba were circulated freely, and the appearance of the *Hernando Cortes* in our port on Friday morning seemed to give truths to the report. Whether the *Cortes* accompanies the *Enterprise* on her voyage or not is only known to the Spanish agents in this City. Certain it is, however, that there is a desire to render the movements of the transport as secret as possible. She has nothing to fear from Captain HIGGINS and his ship the *Cuba*, which is still in Wilmington awaiting the action of the Government. Whether there are other foes to be dreaded, hovering near this port, or between here and Havana, we cannot say. All we know is that, in the opinion of the initiated, the *Cuba* is not the only armed craft between New-York and the Antilles waiting for such a vessel as the *Euterpe*. Her cargo, as was stated in the TIMES two weeks ago, consists of ordnance and ordnance stores for the Spanish Government, thirty-one 100-pound Parrot guns and 3,600 shot and shell in cases. She had room for more cargo, but it has not been ascertained whether any more was put on board of her before her departure.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

To-day is looked upon by the Cubans in this City, and throughout the country, as the anniversary of the independence of that island. As such they propose to observe it as a day of prayer and supplication to God, imploring Him to succor and aid their brethren in Cuba, now struggling against the Spanish forces. In the Church of Santiago, Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a *Te deum* will be sung, and the divine blessing invoked upon the Cuban cause. The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Puerto Rico purposes to celebrate the anniversary with a civic display at the Cooper Institute at 7 o'clock. All the Cubans, sympathizers with the cause, and their families, are invited to attend and take a part in the celebration. There will also be a reunion of native Cubans the same evening, at No. 139 Second-avenue, under the auspices of Senora LOLEDAD ZAYAS DE CASTELLANOS and Senora MERCEDES DE SHERMAN. The *Hornet*, (or *Cuba*,) now held by the United States authorities at Wilmington, N. C., will fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the day.

The Privateer Hornet—Her Condition at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—The coal was removed from the steamer *Cuba* to-day. She had but ten tons on board, barely enough to steam eight hours, which is evidence that she came in in distress.

Successful Sailing of the Steamship Lillian.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—This evening's *Times* says: "We learn on undoubted authority that the steamship *Lillian* arrived at Cedar Keys in time, took on board her freight and passengers, and sailed without being molested. Parties in search of her came too late.

Matters in Havana—Troops for the Seat of War.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Another detachment left Havana to-day for the seat of war. Coasting steamers and Spanish men-of-war are actively engaged in cruising along the coast. It is one year to-day since the insurrection broke out in Yara. *La Voz de Cuba*, to-day, publishes, without comment, the proclamation of Queen VICTORIA, declaring the Confederates of America belligerents.

A Groundless Rumor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9—Evening.—A rumor that several Spanish gunboats are outside this port, waiting for the *Cuba*, created considerable excitement here, but proves to be without foundation.

Republican Nominations in Westchester County.

The delegates to the Republican County Convention of Westchester assembled at Lafayette Hall, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices. Hon. JAMES W. HEUSTED was called to the chair, and the following-named gentlemen were selected: For County Treasurer, JOHN BERRIAN, of West Farms; for Coroner, Dr. CHARLES J. NORDQUEST, of East Chester; for Superintendent of the Poor, WILLIAM H. SPARKS, of Pelham; for Justice of Sessions, MYRON B. SILKMAN, of Bedford. The Republican Convention called to nominate a candidate to represent the Second Assembly District in the next session of the Legislature, was also held at White Plains yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Hon. HOWARD C. CADY, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. The Convention called to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner for the Second District referred the matter to a Special Committee, with power, consisting of Messrs. E. Sours, of Rye; G. T. Davis, of Greenburg; D. S. Rowe, of Mount Pleasant; James Hopkins, of Northcastle, and James H. Moran, of White Plains. The following gentlemen were appointed the County Committee for the ensuing year, viz.: W. B. Herring, H. B. Archer, H. D. Robertson, Benson Ferris, Jr., F. M. Carpenter, G. T. Sheldon and D. B. Frisbie.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY BEECH CLUMP.

Soft sunshine floods a peaceful world,
  And flames above the wold;
The forest-sprays gleam half-uncurled,
  Tipped each with lambent gold.

But most the grand old beeches take
  A fuller, warmer glow,
Whereat old memories awake,
  Sweet fancies bud and blow.

How oft, in many a bygone May,
  For men long dead, their sheen
Brightened the dusky woodland way
  With curving breadths of green!

And shook, 'twixt many a Summer sun,
  In graceful checkered shades—
The ringdove's haunt, the squirrel's run,
  When Autumn strewed the glades.

Their knotted roots type earnest will,
  That hold its purpose fast;
Their monstrous arms may bend, but still
  Regain their place at last.

Each bough for me—each dancing spray—
  With happy dreams is bright;
I love their murmurs through the day,
  Their rustling through the night.

A boy, I clomb each mighty head,
  And 'neath their shadow slept,
Tints from their golden Autumn shed,
  O'er youth's fond visions crept.

Ye cherished trees! may many a swain
  Beneath you tell his grief,
And in your magic find his pain
  From Nature wins relief.

No ax shall cut, no knife shall lop
  Or bole or spreading arm;
Spare, winds, each venerable top!
  Here, tempests, breathe no harm!

Endeared to home and homely life,
  Ye share my hope, my fear;
Wave gently, when I quit earth's strife,
  Above your poet's bier!

And murmur mournful dirges low,
  And shiver in the breeze;
And as new Summers come and go,
  New generations please;

And influence ev'ry thoughtful mind,
  And move each kindly breast
In Nature and her joys to find
  Contentment, patience, rest!

BETSY'S BEAU.

From Chambers' Journal.

"It is a thing that I never did allow, and that I never will allow," said my wife, making up for her small person and unimposing aspect by speaking very loudly, and as if she had had large experience in servants—lessons duly instilled by a lady, a near relative, who kindly supervises our domestic affairs, and pays us long visits. "If it had been a relative, or I had been asked, I might not have objected; but I must beg that nothing of the kind ever occur again," said my wife in continuation of her lecture.

"But, please, 'm, he didn't have nothink to eat," said our one handmaiden deprecatingly, but with somewhat of an injured tone.

"I was not alluding to that, Elizabeth," said Mrs. Scribe, severely, "but to the principle. I do not go so far as to say I will not allow followers; but if anything similar to last night's affair takes place I shall consider that you have forfeited your situation. Now, clear away the breakfast things."

"Anything similar to last night's affair?" I said, repeating my wife's words, as soon as Elizabeth had indignantly swept the table, and then herself out of the room. "I suppose 'anything similar' means another life-guard or a grenadier."

"Now, don't be absurd, dear," was the reply. "Of course, we cannot allow such goings on."

"We?" said I.

"Well, there then, *I* cannot allow such goings on; and I'm sure you do not wish me to go down into my own kitchen of a night, to be startled by great scarlet men."

"You never evinced any fear of the great scarlet lady, my dear," I ventured to observe, and making what I thought a very pungent allusion to sundry leanings toward vestments, candles, incense and flowers, as displayed at a neighboring church.

"How witty!" was the caustic rejoinder; when I took refuge in the morning paper, and afterward beat a retreat city-ward.

By way of peace-offering, I came back that evening bearing "the neatest thing" I could purchase in the shape of umbrellas; but it was not warmly received.

"Elizabeth has given warning this afternoon," said my wife.

"Tit for tat," I replied; "for I'm sure you gave her warnings enough this morning."

"And now I think the best thing to be done is to let her go; for the silly thing is quite infatuated with the great tall booby I found in the kitchen last night, and has done nothing but sob and cry, and go on, ever since."

"I trust that there are no briny pearls in this soup?" I said.

"Of course not," was the reply. "I made it myself."

"How weak are women," I remarked after a pause; "and yet how hard upon each other's failings. 'None but the brave deserve the fair,' says the proverb: and the fair think, in consequence, that they have the only right to the brave."

"The brave! Such stuff! Why, I believe, George, if you had your way, you would encourage the girl in her mad fit. A soldier, indeed, without a penny to help himself, let alone to keep a wife!"

"But the manly beauty—the uniform!" I suggested.

"Manly nonsense!"

"And besides, it does not seem fair that the whole of the military force should be monopolized by the nursemaids, leaving only Policeman X for the cooks, and"——

"There!" exclaimed my wife; "look at that! Did you ever see such audacity?"

Turning immediately, I could not refrain from a smile, for plainly shewn upon the window blind by the street lamp was the shadow of a huge life-guardsman, his well-padded chest, fierce moustache, and elegantly balanced foraging cap being displayed to great advantage.

"That's the same man!" exclaimed my wife; "and now, if you watch, you will see him pass the window and go down the area."

"The soles are getting cold, my love," I said; "and I should infinitely prefer a portion, to turning myself into a vedette to watch the movements of the enemy. Now, if your respected mamma had happened to be here!"

"Now, don't be ungenerous. I'm sure mamma never suggested anything that was not for your good, George."

"Perhaps not, my love," I said; "but it is not always agreeable to take physic, however beneficial it may prove. Thanks! Now I'll trouble you for the anchovy. No potatoes thank you. Shall I ring for the other things? Slow-moving Betsy will not have them up before we have done with the fish."

"If you please," was the very polite reply, and turning my head, I found that the shadow picture upon the blind had disappeared.

"Of course it has," said my wife, who had divined my thoughts. "And he is now down in the kitchen, feasting upon the tit-bits supplied to him by that disgraceful creature."

"Let's ring and startle them, then," said I, and leaving my chair, I gave a lusty peal at the bell.

In the course of a minute or two up came Elizabeth, very smart, and very ruddy of cheek—due, no doubt, to the cooking—and began to change the dishes.

"Did I not hear some one down stairs, Elizabeth?" said my diplomatic wife.

"Down stairs, mum? No, mum; not since the milk came."

"Oh, that was at four o'clock," said my wife; "I mean just now."

"No, mum, not as I've heard: the bell hasn't been touched for a good hour."

"Oh!" said my wife, and then all was silent, while the soup and fish were removed, and the partridges Smith sent us were placed upon the table, when the maid disappeared.

"Pity she admires, or rather has her destiny ruled by Mars, for she is a capital cook," I said, going on with the carving. "Dare-say she reads Zadkiel."

"Of course," said my wife; "and *Bow Bells*, and the *London Journal*, and *Family Herald*, and all sorts of stuff."

"And *The Moonstone*, and *Birds of Prey*, I suppose, too," I observed; "but perhaps she does not favor Mudie."

"If you wish to send me up to my bedroom in tears, George, pray say so. I'm sure I don't know what I have done that"—sob—"that"—sob, pocket handkerchief, and one tear right in the bread sauce.

But the next moment, plainly heard, there was the buzz, buzz of a manly voice, a giggle, a squeak, and the scraping of a chair—all plainly heard to proceed from the kitchen—coming up, as it were, through the floor; for the houses in New Park Crescent are very slightly built, so slightly, indeed, that we have never started a piano of our own, in consequence of the abundance of musical sounds proceeding from Nos. 4 and 6, right and left of us.

"A deceitful creature!" exclaimed my wife, no longer tearful; "and did she not declare to my face, ten minutes ago, that there was no one down stairs?—Ring the bell, George."

"Not till I've finished my dinner in peace, my love," I said firmly, "even if there were the whole of the Turkish Contingent down stairs. After dinner, I'm at your service; but if I am to engage Shaw, the life-guardsman, I must have another glass or two of sherry first. Who the deuce can that be?" I exclaimed, for a cab stopped at the gate, and there was a loud ring at the front bell.

Then came the soft patter of poor Elizabeth's feet, the opening of the front door, a short sharp altercation, as if a cabman were dissatisfied with his fare, and then my wife started from her chair exclaiming: "Why, it's mamma!"

"The devil"——

"George!" exclaimed my wife; and the next moment the door opened; there was embracing; and I had to leave the choicest, brownest tit-bit of partridge on my plate, to be kissed and called "my dear boy!"

"No;" she would not have the soup up—mamma would not. She was so sorry, but the train was late, or she would have been with us in time to sit down to dinner. There was a sole left, was there? Then she would have that; it could not be so very cold.

"Bring the fish back, Elizabeth," said my wife; and it was evident that for the present Mars was completely out of her memory.

A few minutes elapsed, during which "dear mamma" had a glass of sherry, and then Elizabeth came back holding in her hand the head of a sole; the one, I was ready to swear, I had left on my plate, for I knew it by its gouped-out eye.

"Oh, 'm, if you please, 'm!" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"Well, Elizabeth?" said my wife.

"That there cat, 'm, while I was up answering the door. There was nothing left but this here head, mum, as I was just in time to see it jump off the table on to the floor."

"You careless creature!" cried my wife, "to leave it like that. There, bring a hot plate. Have a little partridge, mamma, dear?"

Directly after, I saw some one's face change, and a very suspicious look was directed at the handmaid, but that young lady evidently saw nothing; and the meal passed off in a most satisfactory way—that is to say, as far as appearances went—for I knew I did not have anything like my share of the birds.

At last I was left alone to have my one glass or two of claret, and the ladies ascended, as I supposed, to the drawing room; while, under the idea that the new arrival would render her secure from interruption, the fair Elizabeth descended to the nether regions.

"Now, I wonder whether that gentleman is below stairs?" I thought; and then, somehow my ideas were shunted off on to another line, and went off at express rate, till I was roused by hearing the front door open.

"Who in the world is that going out?" I thought, and then I listened for the closing, but in vain; while directly after a strange, ghostly shadow passed the window, which shade I made out to be that of my respected mother-in-law, with a mantle over her head.

"Why, she's going down into the kitchen," I muttered; and leaving my seat, I opened the door just in time to catch my wife in the passage.

"Oh, I see!" I exclaimed softly; "going to attack the enemy front and rear. Elaborate tactics, I must say!"

"You need not trouble yourself, Sir, unless you please," was the reply. "I daresay mamma and I can discomfit the enemy, as you term him, without your help."

"But are you sure there is any one below?" I said.

"O dear no, Sir! only that there is a cat there with a strong love for fried soles!"

"There, come along!" I said, for there was no help for it; and if there is anything I dislike, it is meddling with the servants and their belongings.

But we had not half descended the kitchen stairs, before we heard loud voices in altercation.

"That I'm sure there ain't, mum, if it's the last words I had to utter, mum, there aint; and if missus was here"——

"Your mistress is here, Elizabeth!" said my wife, now entering the kitchen, with the writer following, feeling very small, and taking in the *coup d'œil* of Mrs. Scribe's mamma standing at the area door, and Betsy keeping guard over that leading into the back kitchen.

"Take the candle and look in the coal cellar, George," said my mother-in-law. "I'm certain I heard some man's voice down stairs."

"It must have been next door, Sir," said Betsy, appealing to me.

"Walls are thin!" I suggested, feeling disposed to draw off the forces, and to give the unfortunate enemy, if one there were, an opportunity to retreat,

"'Strue as goodness, mum, there's no one here," said Betsy.

"Oh, you bad abandoned hussy!" exclaimed Mrs. Scribe's mamma, shaking her head at the maiden. "Why don't you look in the coal cellar, George?"

I felt disposed to swear at the coal cellar; but Mrs. Scribe just then whispering "Must I go?" I went, to make the pleasant discovery that there was not above a sack left of the last two tons; but Mars was not there, neither was he in the dust-bin; and coming back out of the area, I found our dear mamma peering in the kitchen cupboard, and apparently about next to open the drawers of the dresser.

All this time poor Betsy, with the palest of pale faces, was keeping guard over the back kitchen door, which my wife now approached.

"Which, surely, mum, you 're not going to bemean yourself by going in that dirty place, mum?" said the girl.

"Dirty, indeed, I've no doubt," said Mrs. Scribe's mamma.

"There; why not take the girl's word?" said I, wishing, with my customary pusillanimity, to make a compromise. "Is there any one—a soldier in that back kitchen, Elizabeth?"

But instead of answering, the girl buried her face in her apron, and began to sob bitterly, when, leading her aside, the ladies opened the door, and mentioned to me to go first.

What could I do but obey? So, taking up the candle I had the moment before set down, I stepped boldly in, feeling sure that the murder must now be out. But no; the one large cupboard stood wide open, and there was no one behind the door; the place was perfectly empty.

"Look under the table, George!" exclaimed Mrs. Scribe's mamma.

"Don't talk nonsense!" I exclaimed. "Why, a cat could not hide itself under that table.—Now, I hope you are satisfied;" and banging down the candlestick, I strode back to our little dining room, soon after hearing the ladies go up stairs.

Poor Betsy looked very pale and troubled when she came to announce tea; but I was not surprised, and spoke kindly to the girl, believing that this time she had been unjustly accused; and then went and partook of my comfortless cup.

The tea was removed, and an hour passed, and then Mrs. Scribe's mamma, fatigued with her journey from Hastings, retired to her bedroom—what in most houses would have been the back drawing room—while I descended to my little den behind the dining room, to try to finish an article commenced that morning, Mrs. Scribe following shortly to sit by my fire and "tatt," that being her custom when I am disposed to work aftertea.

We were both in very severe moods, she upon her low *bergère* stool, I at my table; and for a time nothing was heard but the clicking of Mrs. Scribe's tatting shuttle, and the scratching of my pen.

But there was no article finishing that night with so many clouds in the horizon; for, raising my eyes, I could see a couple of tears stealing down on either side of the prettiest little nose in the world; my pen dropped; the tatting fell all of a horrible tangle; and then some one was on her knees at my feet, and I was just going to press my lips on the white forehead within their reach, when there was a noise!

Yes; there was a noise—a strange, hair-stirring groan, apparently at our shoulders; and then the sound of footsteps on the stairs, in the passage, and then a loud flop, as of some one falling on the oil-cloth, followed by hysterical sobs and cries.

We leaped up and opened the door, to find poor Betsy apparently in a fit—now sobbing, now crying, now shrieking, and pouring forth "Ohs!" innumerable, but quite incapable of answering questions.

Then came the ringing of Mrs. Scribe's mamma's bell, and, as it was of course not answered, the opening of her door, and her voice descending to know what all the groaning meant that she could hear.

And now, not only from Betsy, but as from the wall, came groan after groan—loud, heart-wrung, half-stifled groans, similar to that which had first startled us, and which I had laid to the credit of Betsy.

"Oh," exclaimed dear mamma, "it is some poor creature dying next door, and the cries have frightened this poor girl. Run, George, and see if you can be of any avail."

Then came more groans, and several distinct knocks at the wall.

"There, there; pray go, dear," said my wife; "some one must be in great peril."

Directly after there was a loud peal at the front door bell, and on going I found my neighbor Jones evidently come for help.

"What is the matter?"

"What is the matter?"

Both in a breath.

"Some one must be dying at your house," said Jones.

"No, no; at your house," I said.

"But we can hear the groans in our library."

"So can we in ours!" I exclaimed. "Come here." And leading the way into the back room, there we could hear the stifled groans again.

"It's in your house," I said.

"No, no; it's in the chimney," exclaimed Mr. Jones. "Good Heavens! there'll be some one smothered?"

"Yes, yes, yes; chimney, chimney," shrieked Elizabeth; and then she went off again into strong, genuine hysterics.

"Is anyone there?" I cried, going close to the wall.

"Oh-h-h!" came back a dismal groan in reply; and now a light burst upon my brain.

"Here, Jones—this way," I cried; and snatching up the little lamp, I was going down stairs, when the shrieking of the ladies in protest at being left in the dark arrested me.

"Want a light?" said a gruff voice, and starting, I looked round to encounter a policeman, who, attracted by Betsy's screams, had come in by the open door.

"Here—this way, my man," I cried; there is some one stuck in the chimney"

"In the what?" he exclaimed incredulously.

"Oh-h-h!" came from the wall again.

"It's t'other side; that's what it is," said the policeman.

"It isn't, I tell you," cried Jones. "There, man; listen."

"Oh-h-h!" came now, and a strange rustling noise as of some one struggling.

"I'm blest if there ain't!" exclaimed the constable.

"Here—this way; I know," I said; and, leading the way, we soon stood in the back kitchen, where, by the help of the policeman's bull's eye, I could just make out a pair of boot soles up the chimney, and something glistening, which I made out to be spurs.

We shouted up the chimney; but ne answer came, and there was only an occasional kicking of the boots—feeble kicking, as if their occupier was in a sore strait.

"Let's get up stairs again," said the policeman. "He's stuck tight, that's what he is;" and, obedient to the voice of law, we followed to the back room, where, after tapping at the wall two or three times, and eliciting a faint groan that sounded something like "Help!" the constable started off—rather leisurely, I thought—but soon returned with a crowbar and hammer-armed bricklayer, and another policeman.

There was no stopping to tear up our Brussels carpet, for, attacking the wall, bricks, mortar, plaster and torn paper soon formed a dusty heap; and after guiding himself by listening once or twice, in an incredibly short space of time there was a hole made through into the chimney communicating with the back kitchen, and through that hole came a faint sigh.

"Come; hold up, old chap, whoever you are," said one of the policemen; and then to me: "Got a drop of brandy, Sir?"

I soon fetched the spirit, and then, in the sight of the horrified women, the hole was sufficiently enlarged to lay bare a ghastly, soot-blackened face, with protruding eyeballs and grinning teeth; but as the air seemed to reach the man's lungs more purely, there was a change took place, aided by some brandy administered in a spoon by one of the policemen.

It was all plain enough now, and I was not much surprised, when, the hole being sufficiently enlarged, a tall, stout life-guardsman was dragged out, but only to fall upon the rubbish-heap, completely exhausted.

"Found on the premises for felonious purposes," said one policeman. "'Course, you'll press the charge, Sir?"

But I did not answer, being too much taken up with the poor fellow before me, whom it was evident a few more minutes would have stifled.

"Could'nt you get down again?" I asked him, as soon as he could speak.

"No; not an inch, Sir—nor yet up—jammed in," he gasped; "and 'eat from next chimney, too, seemed to stop my breath."

"How did you get there, eh?" queried one policeman.

"There; don't bother him," I said. "I know; and he's half dead now. Here; have some more brandy."

"Thanky, Sir," he gasped feebly, and swallowed a little, but only with great difficulty; and it was pitiful to see the complete prostration of the great fellow; his gay scarlet jacket reduced to a blackened, torn dilapidation; and his trim whiskers and moustache all limp and mortar-filled.

"Why didn't you knock or call for help sooner?" I said, as I knelt down by him.

"I couldn't master," he whispered. "I hadn't the heart, for the poor lass' sake; and I wouldn't have groaned when I did, if I could have kept 'em back.'

I always was weak; but if the true man did not stand out there, I thought, I'm no judge; suffice it, those few earnest words had quite won me to his side, and I had mapped out my course.

"You'll press the charge?" said one of the policemen again.

"No," I said firmly. "The poor fellow had no felonious intent, and he has been punished enough without what will follow for breaking barrack law."

"Absurd!" exclaimed Mrs. Scribe's mamma shrilly. "I desire, George, that you have him taken off to prison directly, or we shall all be murdered in our beds."

"The sooner you are in yours, madam, I think, the better," I said politely; "for your costume"——

She stayed to hear no more, for her dressing-gown and night-cap, hitherto forgotten in the excitement, disappeared like magic, followed by a banging door. I satisfied, then, the grinning policeman and the bricklayer, and, moved by egregious folly, as Mrs. Scribe's mamma afterward told me, I allowed the wretched man to pass the night in an easy chair, seeing him off myself as soon as it was light.

Betsy left us at the end of a week, and I must own to always supporting Mrs. Scribe in her determination to have no followers from the neighboring barracks. Whether our maid married the man of her choice, I know not; but this I do know, that a great piece of my little library Brussels was totally spoiled; and if we wanted a reminder when loud talking or sounds from the next house had ceased to startle us in the late hours, when sitting together—if, I say, we wanted a reminder, there it was in faded paper over the new wall which marked the hole from which we were favored with the advant of Betsey's Beau.

P. S.—Probably owing to the shock to her nerves, Mrs. Scribe's mamma returned to Hastings the next day, and did not visit us again for six months.

Brokers and Jobbers.—To the broker, business on 'Change is little more than a matter of routine, for he is only a professional go-between—a link between borrowers and lenders. All he has to do is to give the best advice he can to his clients as to the prospects of this or that stock, and to buy or sell as he is ordered at the market price. Strictly speaking, these are his only functions. To buy or sell on his own account is against the etiquette of the Stock Exchange. The fluctuations in the value of stock from day to day are, therefore, to him merely the fluctuations in the readings of a barometer. The position of the jobber is very different. To him all these fluctuations are fluctuations in an account of profit and loss. His business is speculation—speculating for a rise or fall of values; and speculation of this kind in a market where competition is as keen as it is on the Stock Exchange, is a game partly of skill and partly of hazard, one requiring on the part of the player skill, wit, courage, and capital, a keen appreciation of the personal characters of the five or six statesmen and soldiers who just now hold the destinies of Europe in their hands, with an intelligent comprehension of their policy and its motives, and its prospects of success. To these men every line in Reuter's telegrams is of personal interest; and it is their business to discount every phrase that may be uttered by the rulers of France, Prussia, Spain or Italy, to calculate its consequences on the holders of stock, and to lay their account accordingly for a rise or fall of prices. Every morning, therefore, you will find these men standing about in groups, discussing the politics of the day, the prospects of war or of peace, the rate of exchange, the state of the Bank balances, the prospects of the harvest, and the value of money; for the tone of business on the Stock Exchange is influenced by every variation in the barometer of politics and trade. Acting thus from calculation, and acting against people who in the mass may be said to act merely from impulse—buying or selling upon the strength of the day's rumor, or the caprice of the hour—the jobber who has his wits about him can hardly help finding himself at the end of the year with a handsome balance in his bank book.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY DAYS.

Zadkiel's *Almanac* is a publication professing to reveal the secrets of the future. In a review of the publication for 1870, the London *Daily News* says: A list of lucky and unlucky days would be imperfect without a specification in detail of the misfortune which may afflict those who are ignorant of offending destiny. Zadkiel particularizes in the most courageous manner. For example, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 20th, 29th of January, deal with merchants, bankers or clergymen; begin new undertakings. On the 5th, 24th, 29th, woo, marry, engage female servants, visit, invite friends, and so on. "On the 4th, 9th, 19th, 23d, deal with farmers and old folk." "Farmers and old folk;" this is a strange conjunction, and seems somehow disrespectful to the agricultural interest. But Zadkiel must speak the truth as he finds it, and if the Bull and Aquarius will come to cross purposes it is no fault of his. The farmers and the old folk must take care of themselves. We find that in February "Saturn will square the sun in the figure of the Imperial Prince, and as Mars is going through his ascendant let him (Mars) beware of colds, and keep his chest dry and warm; also let him avoid some rather serious hurt or accident to his leg about the time mentioned." In March Victor Emmanuel (if alive) is likely to be in a bad way, and all owing to the same pernicious star. Jupiter, by moving in Taurus, seems well disposed to Ireland; but Uranus, by retrograding in Cancer, "brings strange and sudden mischief on Holland, Scotland, and Manchester." "Those born on the 15th February will prosper in all Venus matters about the 15th of this month, which gives them exactly a month and a day to improve the privileges granted by a fading custom to the votaries of St. Valentine. April promises to be lowering and dark. Mars squares Uranus, and there is turbulence on that account in England. During May, Ireland is expected to be troublesome, but Venus is kind to that country in June, while we suffer from the possession of Gemini, and are promised exciting scenes, for which the firemen are to be prepared. Zadkiel himself will be exposed to danger on the 15th, so that we trust he will not be found far from a fire-engine. We do not pretend to discover the use of that machine for averting Saturnine influences, (as house-burning is not mentioned,) so that it may refer, for all we know, to spontaneous combustion, a proper and decorous fashion for a wizard to depart this life in. Passing on to October, we are informed, "This month will witness some remarkable squabbles among Churchmen, in which the spirit of Christian charity will play a very subordinate part." Both the Prince Imperial and the Prince of Wales are exposed to perils in November. In December, what with Virgo squaring at Jupiter, Uranus retrograding in Cancer, and Saturn entering Capricorn from an unexpected quarter, a complete Irish shindy will take place in the skies, and we shall all be in danger from ill-health, grief, losses, crosses, &c.—but "from these and all other such evils," concludes Zadkiel, "Good Lord, deliver us! and God save the Queen."

Delicate Censorship.—The recent case of a gentleman who quarreled with the authorities of a suburban cemetery for not allowing him to record on an epitaph that his child had died from the effects of vaccination has had its counterpart in Paris, where some people have been complaining lately that there is an individual attached to every cemetery with the special purpose of amending the epitaphs according to his own views of good taste and good grammar. As people are usually very touchy in all that concerns their literary productions, one is not surprised to learn that the authors of rejected epitaphs have protested in vigorous terms against the want of appreciativeness displayed by these censors. This has induced one of the gentlemen assailed to come forward and state his experiences, which appear, from an editorial point of view, to be harrowing. He declares that out of two thousand and odd epitaphs submitted to him yearly five or six hundred are ill-spelt, as many more ungrammatical, and a hundred or so "perfectly grotesque." In the latter category he places the following, which he suffered to pass, and which, he says, sufficiently prove his indulgence:

Here lies Mdme. Adeline C——, a good wife. She would have done for her husband what the pelican does for its young.

Mdlle. Marie Louise E——. She was an angel upon earth. What will she be in Heaven!!!! (The four points of exclamation are in the original.)

M. F. H——, aged forty, deeply regretted by his widow and his brother, who is a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Emile G——, aged three years and a half. His life was one of self-denial and sacrifice.

Among the rejected are these:

Auguste C——, aged ten. "Ohé Maman! Ohé Ma'ame Joubert!" were his last words.

M. Anatole R——, épicier; sa mort a plongé le quartier de Popincourt dans un deuil eternel.

The censor explains, in conclusion, that he never refuses an epitaph of his own sole authority, but refers it to the Prefect of Police, who alone has power to reject decisively.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Spoke in his Wheel.—My putting a spoke in young Heavitree's wheel was really ludicrous—only so very unfortunate. I had not the least idea in the world, you will understand, that my Louisa liked him. I thought he was positively disagreeable to her, for I had often heard her say sharp things when he paid exaggerated compliments; and "that tiresome fellow, George," was the mildest name she had for him; so that when I heard he was coming down to wish good-by before his ship sailed, I thought the kindest thing I could do was to stick to her like wax. We were out walking I remember, by chance taking the road he was sure to come, when he suddenly leaped over a style when we were least expecting him, having taken a short cut. I had but just time to whisper loudly to Louisa, with very round eyes, "Here's George—what a pity!" She turned very red, and the next instant he had seized both her hands, and was squeezing them violently. I looked at him as much as to say, "You mustn't do that!" but he did not mind it a bit, nor even notice me; so then, thought I, "I'm not going to leave my sister to you, Master George; I shall take good care of her." So I walked on one side of her, and he on the other, and I kept looking full up in his face, whatever he said, and striking in whenever I could get in a word; and Louisa looked quite confused and ready to cry. At last George said, "There's a squirrel, Frank! Run after it." But I gave him a little nod and a knowing look, and said, "No, thank you; I don't want to; and besides, there isn't a squirrel." He muttered, "You broth of a boy!" which made Louisa laugh, and we walked for an hour or more; but meanwhile some of the others joined us, and when we got back there were visitors; and after one thing and another, George went away. Then didn't I catch it! Louisa was crosser to me than she had ever been in her life, (for she wasn't cross generally,) and Charlotte said to my mother, "It was too bad of Frank, mamma—he would never quit her for one moment; and I am sure George meant to propose." I was not supposed to hear this; but my mother presently called me to her, and gave me a long lecture in general terms, saying that if I continually made myself so officious and disagreeable, everybody would dislike me. I burst out with, "Why, I'm sure I thought Louisa couldn't bear him!" which mamma could hardly help laughing at; but she frowned the next moment, and said that, to impress on my mind what a disagreeable fault I had, I should learn the names of all the kings of France. So there was I floundering among Clovis and Pepin and Dagobert, not forgetting all the Charleses, Henries and Louises, which I have never thoroughly learnt to this day. But what impressed my fault (if it was one) more on my conscience than all the kings of France, was poor Louisa's long face and listless air for many a day after George had gone to sea; because I loved her very dearly; she was the nicest of all my sisters, and would always make my sails, rub my paints, and give me bits of string. I would therefore not have hindered her wishes on any account, could I have had the least idea what they were. But when girls say one thing and mean another, and pretend to hate people and like them all the while, let them look to themselves, that's all.—*From a Story by the Author of "Mary Powell," in The Quiver.*

ENIGMA.

From the Will o' the Wisp.

My first is where luxury dwells,
  Where beauty's proud galaxy shines—
'Tis also where justice dispels
  Oppression and knavish designs.
'Tis the envied resort of the great—
  'Tis the home of the veriest poor—
There, the King with his courtiers in state,
  Here, misery stands at the door!

My second oft brings from afar
  Of riches, a fabulous store—
Again when we're threat'ned with war,
  'Tis the safeguard of Albion's shore;
Her sire both in forest and glade
  Oft figures the noblest of trees;
She's the ally of commerce and trade,
  And defies both "the battle and breeze."

My whole I scarce think you can miss
  (My meaning I've tried to make clear,)
'Tis oft the forerunner of bliss,
  And often of sorrow sincere.
Be wise, nor abuse thou my whole,
  But use it as though it were given
To exalt and ennoble thy soul,
  And raise thee still nearer to Heaven.

DAVID WILKIE.

From the People's Magazine.

David Wilkie, the great genre painter, was born on Nov. 18, 1785, at Cults, in the County of Fife. He was the third son of the minister of the village and of his third wife, the daughter of a Pitlassie miller. He found his first drawing boards, as many other artists have done, in the walls and floors of his father's house. He sketched his schoolfellows, and demanded payment in marbles, slate pencils and popguns. He had an eye for all he saw; the attitudes of workmen at labor, the rough frolics of the boys of Pitlassie, the precenter giving out the hymn at worship. Without much knowledge of drawing, he drew them all, and at last his parents surrendered their hopes of seeing Davie in his father's gown, and sent him to study his art in Edinburgh. Either his progress was slow or the village elders were dull, for when, in his enthusiasm, he transmitted to his mother some of his studies from the antique, they fell sorely below the Cults standard of correct anatomy. "What is this?" said one of the kirk elders, taking up the study of a foot. "It's a foot," said the proud father. "Na, na, it's mair like a fluke than a foot," was the village criticism. Now, a "fluke" is a flounder, and the elder's judgment is not flattering, if Wilkie drew correctly, to the classic extremities.

But when Wilkie returned to Cults, in 1804, and produced the humors of "The Fair of Pitlassie," a red, raw picture, but carefully studied from the life, he earned the village honors, and, having sold it for twenty-five pounds, he fulfilled what Samuel Johnson thought the destiny of Scotchmen, and came to London, a "tall, pale, thin" lad, with the seeds of that disease which too early drained his strength, already germinating in him. For two years he studied with resolution in the schools of the Royal Academy, and then made his mark by "The Village Politicians," which was bought by Lord Mansfield. In the same year, 1806, he finished "The Blind Fiddler," now in the national collection. He was now twenty-one, and he writes home to his father with exultation: "My ambition is got beyond all bounds, and I have the vanity to hope that Scotland will one day be proud of David Wilkie." "The Rent Day" followed in 1807, and in 1809 he was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy. The next year saw him a full Academician. "The Village Festival," "The Card Players," "Blind Man's Buff," and "The Cut Finger," with those already mentioned, were now exhibited by Wilkie in private premises, and failed so completely that the landlord seized the pictures for his rent. The only result of this youthful effort to get money was that it suggested to Wilkie the subject for one of his best pictures—"Distraining for Rent"—which had the rare merit of being pathetic. Our Colored Picture, "The Cut Finger," exhibits all the characteristics of Wilkie's earlier style. The humor is not too broad or too subtle. It explains itself at once, and appeals with simplicity and force to the spectator.

"Blind Man's Buff" is still more excellent; full of life and movement and rustic fun; most happily composed, and marked with Wilkie's peculiar excellence—the complete harmony of the expression of the features with the attitudes assumed by the actors. One sees in these pictures and in "The Village Festival"—his most tenderly-finished subject (and Wilkie's finish was minute and exquisite)—as well as in "The Penny Wedding," the dramatic power, the innocent and festive jollity, the happy touches of nature, which made the painter the true representative in art of the new interest in the manners and feelings of country life of which Burns was the most imaginative representative in poetry. Wilkie seems to have felt this sympathy, for he took one of Burns' most humorous sketches of rustic nature, "Duncan Gray," and made it the subject of a pleasant picture. It is curious that, with this power of seeing and enjoying fun in human life, and of rendering it on canvas, Wilkie was quite unable to catch with any quickness the point of an epigram or the flash of wit in a play of words. A joke had to be hammered into his head by repeated blows, or to develop itself slowly by a kind of reflex action in his brain. Callcott tells a happy story of this want of readiness. He had been with Wilkie at Sir John Swinburne's; and coming home in the cab together, Callcott observed Wilkie sunk in profound thought. He made no reply to several questions; at last he broke out—"Verra good, verra good." "What is very good?" said Callcott. It turned out that Wilkie had just then discovered the meaning of a little witty play on words which had earned in the earlier part of the evening the laughter of the company.

In 1814, he visited France, and on his return finished his "Distraining for Rent," and some years afterward "The Reading of a Will," which is now in the Pinacothek at Munich. It was a commission from the King of Bavaria, almost the sole instance of a British painter being asked to contribute to a foreign gallery.

So extended had become his reputation, that the Duke of Wellington, who had now, in 1816, "laid aside his helm and shield," visited him and gave him a commission. Wilkie writes, describing this, to Haydon: "The Duke looked at my pictures and sketches with much attention; but was silent. At last, Lady Argyle began to tell me that the Duke wished me to paint him a picture, and was explaining what the subject was, when the Duke, who was at that time seated in a chair, turned up his lively eye at me, and said that the subject should be a parcel of old soldiers, assembled together on their seats at the door of a public house, chewing tobacco and talking over their old stories. He thought they might be in any uniform, and that it should be at some public house in the King's Road, Chelsea. I said this would make a most beautiful picture; and that it only wanted some story or principal incident to connect the figures together. He said, perhaps playing at skittles would do, or any other game. When I proposed that one might be reading a newspaper aloud to the rest * * * he perfectly agreed," &c.

A choice little glimpse this into the great soldier's opinion of the enjoyments of his men—chewing tobacco, skittles, chairs and a public house in Chelsea, and talking over old stories! It marks the Duke's "triumphant common sense!" "Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo" had a great success, and is one of Wilkie's best pictures. Chelsea Hospital glows in the midday sun; King's Road is lined with taverns, and at every door are soldiers telling how they "won the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth;" and on the right, bounded by a sombre wall, is the cemetery, where the war-drum, as it passes by, falls unnoticed on the ear of the bravest, and the bugle-call wins no response from the dead. With this picture and the "Parish Beadle," exhibited in 1823, the early style of Wilkie may be said to close. The latter picture, though the tone is too black, and the shadows, in consequence, not dark enough for harmony, is full of character and dramatic interest. It is now at the National Gallery; and bad as our beadles are said to be now-a-days, we may measure the progress in humanity and humility of that unique and interesting race by comparing them with the burly type of blustering and ignorant power, which Wilkie has drawn with all a Scotchman's hatred of parochial pomposity.

. . . . . .

In 1840 Wilkie determined on a voyage to the East. In this, and the reasons he gave for it, he initiated the modern movement of art toward a reproduction of the localities of Scripture events. An actual representation of the landscape led by a natural consequence to a realistic treatment of the events and personages of sacred history. This treatment, to the vogue of which the pre-Raphaelites, and notably Holman Hunt, have contributed in our own day, is due to Wilkie's suggestion. "The time is now come," he says, "in which our supply in this walk of art must be drawn from the fountain-head." He reached Jerusalem, painting a portrait of the Sultan on the way, in February, 1841. He was delighted with all he saw, remained in the Holy City five weeks, making sketches and notes, and left Alexandria for home. In Constantinople we find him, on his fifty-fifth birthday, in good health and spirits; but at Malta he indulged in fruit and ices, and inflammation set in. As the ship cleared the harbor, he died, almost suddenly, on June 1, 1841. The vessel put back, and on the same evening, by torchlight, Wilkie's body was buried in the "vast and wandering grave" of the Mediterranean.

His loss was deeply regretted by his countrymen, to whose interest he was always devoted. He was equally regretted by his brother artists, and Turner put, in his own imaginative way, their sorrow upon canvas. Shortly after Wilkie's death, Mr. Thornbury tells us that the following conversation took place between Turner and his friend Mr. G. Jones:

T. "I suppose no one will do anything to commemorate Wilkie."

J. "I shall pay a humble tribute by making a drawing representing his funeral."

T. "How will you do it?"

J. "On the deck of the vessel, as it has been described to me, at the time when Wilkie's body was lowered into the sea."

T. "Well, I will do it as it must have appeared off the coast."

The drawing and picture were exhibited at the next Academy, Turner's under the title, "Peace—Burial at Sea."

The steamer is seen lying largely on the calm water. A great mass of torchlight fills the middle of the deck, where the figures cluster round the funeral ceremony. The sails hang loosely on the yards, as black as Turner could make them. The ship looks like a vast monument of mourning, hung with crape from giant looms. The sea ripples peacefully below, the sky above is lofty and at rest—light clouds scattered over a depth of evening air. The Rock of Gibraltar (near which Turner supposed him buried) rises white and ghostly in the distance; a rocket shoots skyward from the land; the moon has just risen, and a pencil of light wavers downward into the water, from her silver horns. All nature is at rest in the peace of slowly-moving life, but the darkness of death and sorrow shrouds the black ship where the cunning hand of art grew cold.

Stanfield, when he saw the picture, remonstrated: "The effect is untrue; so is the color; no sails in the world could ever seem so black; it is an impossible effect."

The criticism was just; but Turner growled out, "I only wish I could make them blacker." He was not thinking then of representing a natural scene truly—he was thinking of Wilkie's death. The calm of sea and sky were to express the rest his friend had entered into; but, true or false, the ship which bore his corpse must sympathize with his death. "If the sails were not black, they ought to have been black; and everyone who sees the picture shall feel this—if they can feel at all."

It was thus that the greatest landscape painter mourned his brother artist. It is, perhaps, the best monument raised to the fame of the man who created a new school of art in England, who opened Spain to the artist world, and who was the first to foresee that modern religious art, if it is to succeed, must be realistic, must make the local coloring true in sacred subjects. Wilkie, in spite of his being affected by the vice of following the old masters in his latter end, instead of persisting in the new vein which he had discovered, had the great and rare merit of originality.

Cromwell and Charles I.—Eleven regicides had perished on the scaffold, paying with their lives for a crime inspired by the violent passions of the time. But the most important amongst them had hitherto escaped punishment. The accomplices in the King's murder had indeed suffered for their deed, but the leaders of the revolution were beyond the reach of earthly vengeance. Human wrath, when expended in vain, becomes puerile and contemptible, but executed on a corpse, it is not merely despicable, but odious. The Countess of Derby seemed to feel this, in spite of the inextinguishable vengeance that she nourished. She wrote on the 31st of January, 1661: "There was a fast yesterday in memory of the death of the late King, of glorious memory, which was observed throughout His Majesty's dominions. An act of Parliament had been passed ordering that the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw should be disinterred the day before, dragged on a hurdle through the town, hanged on the common gibbet" (at Tyburn Gate,) "and buried under it. Nothing makes me recognize so clearly the vanity of the world, and that we have no hope but in the fear of God. It will be said with reason that it would have been better for this man if he had never been born. All this wickedness, these murders, this Macchiavellian policy," (Macchiavelli was Cromwell's favorite author,) have marked him and his family with eternal infamy. The thought that it is better to be poor and be at peace with one's conscience makes me patiently bear my miserable condition and that of my children; for though this pension will help me a little to live, yet, having received nothing for them but that, I do not know what will become of us. A great deal is promised, but the fulfilment is long in coming." Was it, indeed, the body of the great Protector that the King and the two Houses of Parliament had thus exposed to outrage? Strange rumors were current even then, which may now be read in the Harleian Miscellany. The story ran that, as a protection against a revolution in human affairs which might disturb the repose of his remains, Cromwell, by his own order, had been secretly interred on the battle-field of Naseby, the scene of his great and decisive victory over Charles I.; and that, by subtle precaution, which cruelly defeated itself, the embalmed body of King Charles had been substituted for that of Oliver Cromwell in the coffin bearing his name, which was deposited in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. It is added that, when the body was hung on the gibbet at Tyburn, the Royalists went to feast their eyes on the dreadful spectacle, they perceived with horror that the corpse bore traces of decapitation, and they even thought they recognized in its disfigured face the features of the King. However this might be, the immediate interment of the body was ordered. This strange story, improbable though it sounds, confirms a statement made by Clarendon himself, to the effect that, at the Restoration almost all the witnesses of the burial of King Charles I. were dead, and that those who survived found their memories so confused by the alterations made in the chapel at Windsor, that the exact spot in which the body of the King had been placed could never be positively ascertained, so that, necessarily, all idea of removing it, or of performing any funeral ceremony, had to be relinquished.—*From the Lady of Latham, being the life and original letters of Charlotte de la Tremoille, Countess of Derby. By Mme. Guizot de Witt.*

A Long Shot.—No junks were to be seen until we had got well inside, and then, instead of a fleet of fifteen or twenty, only two were discovered, the crews of which, directly they saw us, took to their sampans and "whiloed" on shore. We beat to quarters and treated them, as they were scampering over the hills, with a dose or two of grape-shot, which they returned with a straggling volley of gingalls. I was much amused at the coolness exhibited by two of them—one knelt down while the other rested a long gingall on his shoulder, and took deliberate pot shots at us. I judged them to be about a thousand yards from us, so taking a marine's rifle, and placing the sight for that distance, I took a steady aim at the one firing, my second master watching the effect of the shot. "By——, Sir," said he, "you've given him his gruel;" and so it proved, for he doubled over like a rabbit, and on inspecting the body, (which we did afterward,) I found that the ball had hit him just under the right eye, and, passing out at the back of his head, must have caused instantaneous death. It was, at that distance, of course, a chance shot, but it settled the affair, for we saw no more of the "Fokies."—*Leaves from My Log, by Francis W. Bennett, R. N., F. R. G. S.*

OLD WOMEN.

What is true of old men is yet truer of old women. Of all human beings, they have the least credit. The old woman, as the world goes, is something that does not even have, like the old man, a name in the elevated style. She is such rubbish that even those who would do her honor must avoid her name and have recourse to circumlocution.

There is no sadder sight than that of an aged woman, stripped of the consideration and respect that belong to the dignity of a serious life. The poor old woman, and her trial begins early, is a being who has positively no place beneath the sun. Even by the domestic hearth, her right is precarious and disputed; and, outside of actual life, her portion is no better. She is, with a few rare exceptions, excluded from the creations of the artist and the poet; and the thought of her hardly ever occurs to the moralist, who leaves her to work out her own salvation as best she may. Our priests themselves, many of them starting, it may be, from the natural point of view, are too much in the habit of regarding even old men only as persons whose end is at hand. The chrysalis makes them forget the butterfly. But who cares for an old woman after her life has ceased to be scandalous? Who allows her progress in virtue? Who comes to her aid in spiritual ways? Men are of some account, even in advanced years. We are proud of a conquest if that conquest be a man, and take good care to preserve it; but it is far otherwise with women, whose pettiness and chatter, doubtless, furnish occasions against them. Are we not sure of retaining these; and who is not rendered cold and careless by security? Yes, often the priest himself, bound to the service of weakness and infirmity; the priest, of all other men, turns his back upon the aged woman or passes her by. His is the arm and mind of youth, when he would contend with youth or strengthen it in combat. Ripe age, as a regnant, governing force, has his sympathies and his good will. He has zeal for the child, encouragement for the adult, reverence for the old man. For the old woman, what has he but neglect or abandonment? And, however slight her attempt at virtue, he feels as sure of her salvation as of the health of those uninteresting persons who are always well. But is not a soul a soul to whatever body bound? Have we any rule for the transports of religious emotion? Are not people converted at all ages; and is conversion ever complete till God has obtained all his will?

Let an aged woman obliterate herself; let her remind the world of her existence only by the favors and pleasures she bestows on others; and the world graciously allows her to live—recognizes her for an inoffensive being, and all goes smoothly.

The single social virtue of the old woman—the virtue which is exactly in keeping with the part she plays in the world—is self-abnegation. In her it is at once an obligatory virtue and a spontaneous grace. The uselessness to which society, as well as nature, condemns her, is a sure index of providential design. Let the old woman have every imaginable virtue, but all in self-denial. She must die to herself sincerely and entirely; the public would be as hard to deceive as God himself in this respect. Would she examine or correct herself in any one point, prompt and conspicuous justice is executed on her at once. The essence of her virtue is the being useful to those who come in contact with her; her kindness is a universal balm; her wise prudence is security; her humble sweetness is often the peace of the house where she dwells; her generosity, the wealth of those about her. Self-renunciation—so fruitful in a man—has, in the case of a woman, results which are less lofty, doubtless, but neither less appreciable nor less generally appreciated; and so the old woman becomes convenient, which is, just now, no despicable quality. She is one who requires nothing and gives all; who is of no more account than if she were absent, and who is disposed of as if she were always present; whom we do not feel bound to seek, but whom we are always sure of finding; and, on the whole, a rather good piece of furniture.—*From the Writings of Mme. de Swetchine. Translated by Harriet W. Preston. Advance sheets in press of Roberts Brothers.*

A FISHING TOWN.

Quaint clusters of gray houses crowding down
  Unto a river's edge: the river, wide,
And flecked with fishing boats beyond the town,
  Incoming with the slow incoming tide.
Moored to the old pier-end a smack or two,
  Slow dandled by the shoreward-setting swell,
And with their nets with every dip wet through,
  Shew their black, pitchy ribs. Some far ship's bell
Comes in the capful of light wind that hails
  From seaward; while still louder and more loud,
  Beneath the lowering hood of ashen cloud,
Rings the hoarse fisher's shout. The nearing sails
  Loom large and shadowy; and the sunset gun
  Tells that another day is o'er and done.

The Byron Scandal.—A dim something, which looks like a ray of light, breaks on this repulsive matter in a letter published by Lord Wentworth (son of Ada, the daughter of Lord and Lady Byron.) The letter is, doubtless, in the hands of all our readers, and we need only extract what at least seems like light. Lord Wentworth states that his grandmother, Lady Byron, left a manuscript, evidently intended for publication after her death, since she says that "before being published it ought to be submitted to some person who had read through the consumed Byron memoirs, so as to insure the correction of any misstatements." What is more important, as far as it goes, is the following: "This statement in Lady Byron's own handwriting, *does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature* as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her;" and "Mrs. Stowe's story of this separation is inconsistent with what I have seen in various letters, &c., of Lady Byron's." We add no remark, we only note the progress of a story which, step by step, will bring us to the truth. That the story was ever agitated at all by Mrs. Stowe, has caused as much indignation in America as in Europe, if not more. It could not be touched without staining the fingers, nor stirred without moving a sickening stench. It would, if true, take from Lady Byron all the nobleness which belonged to her as the almost divine creature who returned unpardonable offence by a forgiving silence. It heaps injury on the injured, and proves nothing against the alleged criminal. If we may judge from the American papers, the publication is held there to be an outrage on decent, civilized human nature, and dishonorable to literature. Certainly, whatever fee may have been gained by the telling, or whatever profit may have been made by the selling of this Byron scandal, such money, if it has been so paid and so made, comes fittingly under the appellation of "filthy lucre."—*Athenæum, (London.)*

The Venus de Medici.—Everybody who has thought at all upon the subject of female beauty, must have observed that we have a much stricter law in judging of what constitutes good looks, and symmetrical proportion of the limbs, in woman than in man. Most people will have observed, too, that a much larger proportion of youths—boys at Eton, and young men at Oxford, for example—are possessed of good looks, than would be the case among a like number of girls. I suppose it is because we are more nicely critical concerning the beautiful in woman. No ancient statue is more celebrated than the Venus de Medici; indeed, it is looked on by connoisseurs as a perfect model of female loveliness. M. Bonomi has been taking the measure of this statue. He finds that, allowance being made for her stooping position, her height is about 5 feet 2 inches. This is rather below the middle height. The foot of the Venus is exactly 9 inches in length, rather more than one-seventh of the whole height. The greatest width of the foot is 3½ inches, equal to one-eighteenth of her height. Her waist is, of course, uncompressed, and of its natural size, and does not look either too slender or too stout to be in perfect harmony with the figure of this famous goddess. The Venus de Medici was discovered in the villa of Hadriana, at Tivoli.

COLUMBIA'S ROLL OF HONOR.

The following impromptu verses, by Geo. Lansing Taylor, Class of 1861, were read at the late annual meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College, in response to the toast, "Our Roll of Honor:"

I.

Columbia's Roll of Honor:—
  Speak softly every name,
Our eighteen braves whose cherished graves
  Are green with patriot fame;
  A sweetness and a glory
  Like dew and sunshine rest
O'er all their dust, a holy trust,
  Thrice honored, more than blessed.

II.

All honor, brave Phil. Kearny,
  Knox, Cooper and Le Roy,
Thurston and Trenor, Morris bold,
  And Parker, Massett, Floy;
Jenks, Parkman, Reynolds, Tracy,
  King, Marvin, Rice and Ray,
Death found them true, *our* boys in blue,
  Now crowned with fadeless bay.

III.

We sent them forth with shouting,
  From old Columbia's Hall,
With manly cheers and manly tears,
  To conquer or to fall!
Now Alma Mater weeping,
  Still names her dear boys slain,
While we who share their triumphs swear
  They have not died in vain!

IV.

O, "*dulce et decorum,*
  Pro patria mori,"
How small their thought, while this they read,
  That theirs such boast should be!
O, Bard of old Vanusia,
  Thy words, while centuries fly,
Fire Freedom's brave her cause to save,
  Or for her sake to die!

V.

Long live our veteran comrades
  Of that proud ninety-nine!
Bright honor's ray still light their way
  To nobler deeds divine!
And evermore, when Freedom
  In her strong anguish cries,
With hearts of flame to purge her shame,
  Columbia's sons shall rise!

Columbia College, New-York,
Monday Eve., Oct. 4, 1869.

CHARLES LAMB IN THE TEMPLE.

The following charming and characteristic letter of Mary Lamb to a child is published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The "Little Barbara" (afterward Mrs. Edwards) to whom it was addressed was the youngest sister of Matilda Betham, a poetess whom Southey valued, and of Sir William Betham, the well-known genealogist and antiquary:

Nov. 2, 1814.

To Miss Barbara Betham:

It is very long since I have met with such an agreeable surprise as the sight of your letter, my kind young friend, afforded me. Such a nice letter as it is, too. And what a pretty hand you write. I congratulate you on this attainment with great pleasure, because I have so often felt the disadvantage of my own wretched handwriting.

You wish for London news. I rely upon your sister Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to recollect whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened to them since, and this effort has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I seem as if I had no other subject to write upon. Now I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your two hands spread out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar confidential conversation together—telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with the same thing every day," and which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your quiet steady face bent over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in reading, and feeling yourself, as you prettily said, "quite useless to me," you went to my drawers and hunted out some unhemmed pocket-handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your story-books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your teaching my little maid to read—your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister; and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening, when you wept at the sight of Mrs. Holcroft, from whose school you had recently eloped because you were not partial to sitting in the stocks. Those tears, and a few you once dropped when my brother teased you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as you left us, neither better nor wiser, nor perceptibly order; but three years must have made a great alteration in you. How very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see you!

We still live in Temple-lane, but I am now sitting in a room you never saw; soon after you left us we were distressed by the cries of a cat, which seemed to proceed from the garrets adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the further side of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the top of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss out from behind a panel of the wainscot, and she lived with us from that time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four untenanted unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of these unclaimed apartments—first putting up lines to dry our clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of these, more commodious than his own room. And last Winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of friends who were more at leisure than himself, I persuaded him that he might write at his ease in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make him call out and convict the poor maid in a fib. Here, I said, he might be almost really not at home. So I put in an old grate, and made him a fire, in the largest of these garrets, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid him write away, and consider himself as much alone as if he were in some lodging in the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wild unfrequented place where he could expect few visitors to break in upon his solitude. I left him quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down again with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those bare whitewashed walls before his eyes. He could not write in that dull unfurnished prison.

The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting to cover the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen, and after dinner, with great boast of what an improvement I had made, I took Charles once more into his new study. A week of busy labors followed, in which I think you would not have disliked to have been our assistant. My brother and I almost covered the walls with prints, for which purpose he cut out every print from every book in his old library, coming in every now and then to ask my leave to strip a fresh poor author—which he might not do, you know, without my permission, as I am elder sister. There was such pasting, such consultation where their portraits, and where a series of pictures from Ovid, Milton and Shakespeare would show to most advantage, and in what obscure corner authors of humbler note might be allowed to tell their stories. All the books gave up their stories but one—a translation from Ariosto—a delicious set of four-and-twenty prints, and for which I had marked out a conspicuous place; when lo! we found at the moment the scissors were going to work that a part of the poem was printed at the back of every picture. What a cruel disappointment! To conclude this long story about nothing, the poor despised garret is now called the print-room, and is become our most favorite sitting-room. Your sister Anne will tell you that your friend Louisa is going to France. Miss Skipper is out of town; Mrs. Reynolds desires to be remembered to you, and so does my neighbor Mrs. Norris, who was your doctress when you were unwell. Her three little children have grown three big children. The lions still live in Exeter Change. Returning home through the Strand, I often hear them roar about 12 o'clock at night. I never hear them without thinking of you, because you seemed so pleased with the sight of them, and said your young companions would stare when you told them you had seen a lion. And now, my dear Barbara, farewell; I have not written such a long letter a long time, but I am very sorry I had nothing amusing to write about. Wishing you may pass happily through the rest of your school days, and every day of your life, I remain, your affectionate friend.

M. Lamb.

My brother sends his love to you, with the kind remembrance your letter showed you have of us as I was. He joins with me in respects to your good father and mother. Now you have begun, I shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you again. I shall always receive a letter from you with very great delight.

SORROWS OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

From the Saturday Review, Sept. 25.

The position of the Russian women has long been a very painful one. One of the finest of the poems of Nekrassof, the chief living Russian poet, commences with a description of the sorrows of the great masses of his countrywomen. "Ages have passed," he says, "and everything else in the world has been often changed and improved. But God has forgotten to alter the dreary lot of the peasant women. And so the old type of the strong and beautiful Slavonian women has deteriorated. Poor victims of fate! you have suffered unheard. You have never made known to the world the voice of your complaining. You have passed silently through a terrible struggle, and now we see in you the very embodiment of lifelong fear and suffering." Undoubtedly the Russian peasant women too often have a look of the kind which the poet describes, an expression such as one might expect to find on the faces of persons who have been subjected to much hardship, and who have lived in the perpetual expectation of punishment—a worn and anxious look, and an air as though of premature old age. Much of this is doubtless due to the severity of the climate, with its cutting Wintry blasts and its scorching Summer suns; but though the weather may tan the skin and account for its unpleasantly wizened appearance, it would be unfair to charge it with all the restless suspicion of the eye, all the melancholy curve of the mouth. Much of that must be considered the result of neglect and unkindness. Even where the husband has not been brutal, he has almost to a certainty been contemptuous. For not only has the peasant been in the habit of treating his wife as a slave, but he has always looked down upon her in all good faith as a very inferior animal. This masculine contempt has been in part accounted for by the custom prevalent among the peasants, in the days of serfdom, of going away from their villages to the towns, in order to procure the *obrok*, or sum of money annually due to their lords. The man went forth into the world, and experience enlarged his mind, or at least expanded his circle of ideas; but the woman remained at home, confined within a very narrow range of thought, knowing nothing of what was going on at a distance from her own little village, never seeing new faces, never hearing an unfamiliar voice. Now that the peasant is a freeman, he has no longer any *obrok* to pay; but the habit of roaming about the country has been confirmed, and he is likely to keep it up. When the husband returns from his travels he naturally comes to the conclusion that his wife is even more foolish than he had always supposed her to be, and he is more than ever convinced of the truth of those opinions which have given rise to a great number of popular proverbs, such as "A woman's hair is long, but her mind is short." "Don't go talking with women; every one knows that women are fools." "A hen isn't a bird, nor is a women a human being." "A dog is wiser than a woman; it doesn't go barking at its master."

It is true that while the Russian woman is young and good-looking she may manage to exercise some influence over her lord and master, and even to keep him away for a time from the *Kabak*, the pot-house in which he laps himself in what are to him the pleasures of Elysium. But as soon as she loses the fast-fleeting charm of personal attractiveness, all power passes away from her forever, and she becomes a mere slave, little better than a beast of burden, obliged to obey the behests of one who is too often a brutal master. If she were intellectually, as she is morally, her husband's equal, if not his superior, there might be some chance for her. But, unfortunately, even if the village has provided the means of education, there is little chance of her having been able to avail herself of them. The man may have gone to school; it is almost certain that the woman has not. In olden days, it is true, the peasants were on the same dead level of ignorance, whether they were styled "souls" or not—that is to say, whether they were male or female chattels. But during the reign of Nicholas a number of popular schools were set on foot in the villages, and ten years ago, according to Gerebtsof, the number of pupils frequenting them was in the proportion of 923 to every hundred thousand inhabitants. It is true that in Germany the number of pupils would have been 8,888, but still the figures showed that progress had been made. Since that time the schools have become much more numerous, and the number of boys attending them has grown larger every year. But as far as the peasant women are concerned, very little progress has been made, for the official tables show that the number of girls frequenting the primary schools is about one-eighth of the number of the boys who attend them. From this fact it seems fair enough to draw the conclusion that "the gulf which now divides the man of the people from his wife will become still wider in ensuing generations," if nothing be done to close it.

The reason which the peasants allege for refusing to send their girls to school is twofold. In the first place, they say that they distrust the schoolmasters; in the second, they declare that they cannot see what use reading and writing will be to their daughters. So far as the teachers are concerned there is some excuse for such refusal. Most of the schoolmasters are exceedingly incompetent persons, and it is very difficult to replace them with advantage. Their salaries are so small that no one becomes a schoolmaster who can get any other post. The worst-paid servant of the State, the least valuable clerk in a commercial establishment, receives more than even a favored village pedagogue, so that the class which is to educate Young Russia has to be recruited from the ranks of "plucked" students and "stickit" ministers, or from those of retired non-commissioned officers or private soldiers, or the sons of persons employed in the lowest classes of the Civil Service. As the supply of even such teachers as already exist is by no means equal to the demand, it is difficult to see how the number of schools the establishment of which M. Schedo-Ferroti thinks necessary can ever be provided with masters, for, assuming that there are 8,000,000 of Russian children of a school-going age, he considers that the country stands in need of at least 160,000 primary schools. How to produce an equal number of good and trustworthy schoolmasters is a problem of no small difficulty.

The Honesty of Dramatic Authors.—The London *Star*, taking for its text the production of "Progress" by Mr. Robertson, "adapted from the French," discusses the subject of these adaptations and alterations from French plays. With reference to Mr. Robertson's play we are told:

"It was very little 'altered,' and not much 'adapted' for the English stage. There were many who said in print that Mr. Robertson's comedy of 'School' was adapted, and Mr. Robertson, though he was, as we think, satisfactorily defended, did not himself offer to the public a point blank assertion of the originality of that play. A not unnatural conclusion, therefore, to have arrived at on seeing the honest bill of Saturday night, would have been that Mr. Robertson had seen the impropriety of taking credit for the ideas of others, and had resolved to wear no borrowed plumes in future. In Mr. Robertson's first successful comedy, 'Society,' there was one scene remarkable for its humor. It was that in which five shillings were borrowed at a humble journalistic club by a most circuitous method, and repaid in the same manner. It is generally said that this incident was of French origin, and if the fact could have been at once taken notice of, the charge of plagiarism would, no doubt, have been made by all but personally friendly critics. Yet it might have been hypercritical to have insisted that Mr. Robertson should have avowed this very minute circumstance in the bill. Some may say, 'What matters, so long as a certain effect is produced?' And this, undoubtedly, would have been a fair question in times when a play was a manufactured article, for providing the words for which the author received a less proportion of the profits than falls to the share of a Manchester designer, when the manufacturer sells his stock of a particular print. But in these times an author is a highly paid man. Managers hardly ever accept anything except from writers with names and successes, and these receive large sums. There are cases in which, where no sharing terms are agreed upon, authors receive £800 or £1,000 down, and a stipulation for £5 every time of performance, for very ordinary three-act plays. These are immense terms, and they are secured, first, by diffusing the impression that there is something very occult in a playwright's art; and, secondly, by keeping up such a degree of uncertainty as to the amount of originality in plays as enables authors to get prices for weak and stolen pieces almost as high as they get for others which are strong and original. There is something radically wrong in a dramatist receiving for what is little more than a translation the price of an original work; and we beg leave to tell managers that so long as they pay these terms, they are simply throwing away profits, for want of knowing how to conduct their business."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Scientific Congress of France has just held its thirty-sixth session at Chartres (Eure-et-Loir) under the Presidency of M. de Caumont. The proceedings lasted eight days, and consisted of the discussion of different questions relating to the physical, natural, and medical sciences, agriculture, manufactures, archæology, history, literature, and the fine arts. The principal learned associations in France were represented, and several foreign savants were present.

The Paris *Avenir National*, according to a notice which it had given, did not appear on Sept. 21, in consequence of the day being the anniversary of the abolition of royalty and the proclamation of the Republic by the Convention in 1792.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* newspaper says that one of the most striking facts of the day is the continual and rapid increase in the number of bankruptcies in that city. As far back as 1866 the Minister of Justice, in his general report, remarked that the amount had more than doubled during the last fifteen years for all France; in passing from the quinquennial period (1856-1860) to the following, (1861-1865,) the proportional increase for Paris was thirty-six per cent.

The architect Geymuller has made an important discovery in the collections of the Uffizi Gallery, at Florence. Among the architectural drawings he not only hit upon Bramante's original design for St. Peter's, at Rome, but fifty-two other designs which appear to have been sent as concurrents for the prize. They throw great light upon the architectural ideas of Bramante's time. The discoverer intends to have the series photographed.

A monument to the memory of the Empress Catherine II., of Russia, is being erected in St. Petersburg. The pedestal will be surrounded with groups representing the principal personages of the epoch—Potemkin, the Empress' favorite, Marshal Suwarrow, Rumjauzow, Desborodko, Dershawin, and the Princess of Ashkow.

A journeyman mason of the Tyrol five years ago laid down his trowel and entered the studio of the painter Piloty, in Munich, as a disciple. The Vienna exhibition of this year contains a picture by him, representing an episode in Hofer's campaign against the French, in 1809, which is pronounced by the critics to be one of the best works of the year.

While immorality and vice have of late years increased in Paris in a manner astounding to behold, and appear to be increasing every day, a greater number of persons belonging to the higher classes have "gone into religion" than at any former period. Going into religion means, among women, becoming a nun, and among men joining one of the "regular orders." A few weeks back Prince de Broglie turned Jesuit; a month ago a Captain in the Imperial navy, the possessor of a title and a good estate, laid all down and went to the Chartreuse; and this very fortnight a nephew of Baron Haussmann, the famous Prefect of Paris, resigned a Government appointment and entered a religious house.

An elderly unmarried lady, a near relation of Humboldt's, and bearing the same name, had become so reduced as to be obliged to support herself by needlework. The corporation of Berlin has just granted her a life annuity sufficient to relieve her of all anxiety for her declining days.

Marshal Prim, before leaving Paris, attended a mass in pursuance of a vow which he made in case his insurrection of last year should be successful. He celebrated the anniversary of the revolt religiously. It was not suspected that he was such a good Catholic.

The Emperor Napoleon, declares the London *Court Journal*, refuses nothing to those who surround him and is a true friend in need. Several times he has relieved many young officers with pecuniary help, who have momentarily got into a "tight place," and a certain drawer in the Tuileries, called "Pandora's box," is never empty, and always the hand is put in to relieve the necessitous according to their wants. Napoleon is not rich, never was and never will be. He does not save. When General Rollin, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, announced to him that he saved the household 30,000f. in one month, and asked what to do with the fruits of his economy, he was told to put it in his pocket.

According to the English papers, a scimitar or carved sword, that has evidently lain a long time in the bed of the Firth of Forth, has been brought up in an oyster dredge, from the scalps in the vicinity of Leith Roads. The weapon is either of French or Turkish manufacture. The hilt is brass, with some figures and letters on it. The scabbard is leather. Some antiquarians who have seen it think the relic may have been embedded among the mud since the siege of Leith, in the time of the regency of Mary of Lorraine, by the English troops.

The editorship of the London *Gazette* has called up a crowd of candidates. It is, however, said that this profusely-paid sinecure will be abolished by the Government. On the other hand, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, we understand, is a candidate, and, it is said, with the support of the Prime Minister himself.

The *Union* prints information in regard to the vintage of the present year in France. In the Bordelais, it says, a small crop is spoken of, but of good average quality; the same being the case in the basin of the Rhone, the Maconnais and the Beaujolais. In the Charentes the yield is more abundant; but in the basin of the Loire it is only tolerable. In the Yonne the vines have suffered much from the frosts, and this department is the worst off of any. The Cote-d'Or looks for an average yield. Lastly, the valleys of the Marne, Moselle and Rhine expect an average return; but the quality is still undecided, as maturity arrives later in these districts than in the others. These indications enable the making of an estimate of the probable produce of the vintage of 1869 at about 47,000,000 hectolitres.

INTERESTING LAW SUIT.

A Claim by Senator Howard, of Michigan, for Services as Administrator.

From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 6.

A suit of some interest, and one likely to consume considerable time, was commenced in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, it being the appeal of Hon. Jacob M. Howard from the decision of the Judge of Probate in the matter of the estate of Antoine Beaubien, deceased. The reason of the appeal was that claims of Mr. Howard, (who acted as special administrator of the estate,) for various items, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $5,000, were not allowed by the Probate Judge. Antoine Beaubien died in this city, Jan. 25, 1858, and about two weeks previous to his death he executed and signed a will known as the Eldridge will, which bequeathed all his property to his wife, whom he had married late in life, and to her children by a former husband. Joseph A. Moross, the husband of one of Beaubien's step-daughters, was appointed executor of the will, and on Jan. 29, 1858, Moross presented this will at the Probate Court for probate and allowance. It was anticipated that the heirs-at-law would contest it, and, on Jan. 30, Mr. Moross applied to Mr. Howard to act as counsel to sustain its validity. He accepted a retainer, and agreed to become the solicitor. The heirs-at-law of the deceased petitioned that the will be set aside, and claimed that a will previously made, known as the Van Dyke will, and which had been destroyed by the deceased, when the Eldridge will was signed, but a copy of which was in existence, was the legal and only valid will. The matter was very warmly contested before the Probate Judge, Mr. Elijah Hawley, for twenty-one days, when he decided in favor of the Van Dyke will. Mr. Howard was then appointed special administrator, and the case was appealed to the Circuit Court, where the decision was sustained. Mr. Howard then, as special administrator, applied to have the Van Dyke will set up as the right will, and the case having been contested for six weeks, that document was approved.

Mr. Howard claimed payment for his services as an attorney under the Eldridge will, before he was appointed special administrator, and for services ordinary and extraordinary, as such administrator, amounting to $4,000. Of this sum the Judge of Probate allowed him only $1,000 for services as administrator. Mr. Howard also put in a claim for $412 78; paid to the widow of the deceased, $1,245 15; paid to the creditors of the deceased, and other items amounting in the aggregate to about $150 more, all of which the Judge of Probate refused to allow, and which the appellant asks to have allowed by the Court.

The defence claim that the Eldridge will was made by the deceased, Antoine Beaubien, in favor of his step-children, by means of the undue influence of his last wife, and under circumstances which made it invalid; that the services of Mr. Howard were obtained by a party contesting the will, and that for the payment of these services he should look to the person who employed him and who expected to be benefited in case the Eldridge will was approved; that the Probate Judge allowed him all that was just and legal; that while acting as special administrator, Mr. Howard acted contrary to the express requirements of the law in paying money to the widow of the deceased, or in settling his debts.

The trial commenced yesterday about 4 o'clock P. M., and will probably continue two or three days. Mr. J. M. Howard is conducting the case for himself, as the appellant, and is assisted by Mr. A. B. Maynard, and Mr. W. P. Wells acts for the appellee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Losses by the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in your paper of the 4th inst., in regard to the "Confederate losses in the late civil war," prepared by Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. According to the estimates made by the writer, the total number of deaths were about 200,000. That this is an under estimate will easily appear from the following considerations: It is stated that during the years 1861-2 19,807 were killed in battle, and 4,241 only died from wounds, although during the same years 72,718 were wounded. Now it is the experience of all armies that a vastly greater number die from wounds than are killed outright. The above estimate makes the proportion as nearly five to one, that is five killed where one died from his wounds. Our Union armies lost during the four years of the war, 96,089 either killed or died from their wounds, and 184,391 who died from disease, making a total of 280,420 in a total aggregate of 2,154,311 men. These results are very surprising when compared with similar official returns of other armies, especially in foreign wars. In the Mexican War our losses in deaths from disease were, compared with the deaths in battle and from wounds, at about eight to one. In the Crimean War those of the French were nearly seven to one; those of the English as four to one. In our late war, in the Union armies, the deaths from disease were as to the deaths in battle and from wounds a little over two to one. These ratios are the best proof we could have of the splendid efficiency of our army. Sanitary regulations, the skill and faithfulness of the army medical corps, and of the thoroughness and efficiency of our United States Sanitary Commission's work. According to Dr. Jones, during the two years 1861-2, 24,143 men died in the Confederate armies, killed or died from wounds, while only 31,338 died from disease, being in a ratio of 1.29, while it is well known that the deaths from disease in the Southern armies were relatively vastly greater in number than in the Union forces. This was due partly to the inferiority of their sanitary arrangements and their want of food, of quinine and other necessary articles of medicines.

We are also told by Dr. Jones that during the years 1863-4-5, 33,976 men were killed, and 121,318 wounded; how many of the latter died is not stated, but a larger proportion undoubtedly than in the Union armies, owing to causes already stated. Estimating the Confederate armies at 600,000 total for the whole war as given by Dr. Jones, and the Union forces at 2,154,311, the number of deaths in the Confederate armies should have been only 78,988, if in the same relative proportion to the whole number as the deaths in the Union armies, instead of 185,000. But no accurate estimate can be made of the Confederate losses during the last two years of the war, as stated by Dr. J., as no returns of deaths in field and general hospitals were made, or at least been found in the Confederate archives. From information collected personally at the South, from Southern surgeons connected with the Southern army, just at the close of the war, I am satisfied that the mortality in the Confederate army during the last two years of the conflict, was as three to one compared to that of the Union army.

C. A. L.

International Exhibition at Saragossa, Spain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A grand International Exhibition, or World's Fair, will take place on the 1st day of September, 1870, in Saragossa, the capital of Aragon, one of the most advanced and agricultural Provinces in Spain. The exhibition will consist of all articles and productions belonging to sciences, arts, agriculture, industry, mechanics, &c., and it may be a valuable information to American manufacturers, artists and tradesmen, to state that all objects forwarded to said exhibition shall enter Spain free of duty and pay only half rates of freight for transportation on all Spanish railways, and that no charges will be made for room and use of stand in the exhibition building. The late revolution in Spain has opened a new scope for the development of industry and agriculture, and the exhibition of American inventions and productions may prove of great advantage to the contributors.

For further particulars and directions, address

FRANCISCO DE CARPI,
Spanish Vice-Consul, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

The Law on Concealed Weapons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in Thursday's paper you say that more stringent provisions in the law against concealed weapons would prevent such cases of killing as that of Rooney. How? The gang in the case you alluded to deliberately assembled to murder a man in defiance of the law which is plain against murder. Would a law against carrying pistols have prevented this? It might have prevented the victim having a pistol to defend himself with, and thus insured his being murdered in cold blood; but that is all it could have effected. The law has no terrors for these "gang" men. They know very well that while they have political influence, and the Courts are maintained by popular election, they will not be punished.

The remedies for these street killings are plain: Make all parties engaged in fatal shooting affrays equally responsible, without regard to which particular shot proves fatal; and, secondly, provide a Judiciary independent of popular votes—at least, directly applied. No change less than this in the law and practice of New-York will serve to make life reasonably safe.

M.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1869.

Public School Teaching—The Board of Education Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much pleasure your editorial upon the proposed reforms of the Board of Education, and agree with you in commending them. The suggestion of the committee that the number of pupils in a class be increased from thirty-five to fifty seems to me, however, a mischievous one. Having spent a number of years, before entering upon my present vocation, in teaching in the ward schools, it seemed to me that classes were taught rather than scholars; that the memory was trained instead of the intellect. Lessons were got by rote and such boys who could not "keep up with the class" stayed behind until the next promotion. The reason always given for this state of things was that there was no time for individual instruction. If the size of a class is increased forty-five per cent., will not the time now devoted to explaining lessons to dull children be largely taken up in hearing recitations?

As to what can be done by individual teaching, some of our New-York teachers would be surprised at the results attained by a Yankee "school marm," on a salary of $25 a month, with a school of thirty scholars in twenty different grades, from a b c to quadratic equations. A New-England schoolboy may be ignorant of many of the fancy studies of our grammar schools, but he knows how to *think*. Respectfully yours,

X.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1869.

The Lockwood Failure—A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your issue of Saturday last, in an article headed "Messrs. Lockwood & Co.," a statement is repeated which has appeared once or twice before in your columns, that "a large amount is due from them to Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, Ohio, and many other wealthy Western capitalists." In the absence of Mr. Witt, who has been some months in Europe, will you permit me, as his attorney, to say through your columns that, so far as he is concerned, there is no truth in the statement. Mr. Witt is neither a creditor nor a debtor of Messrs. Lockwood & Co. to the amount of a single dollar, having had no transactions with that firm for many months.

Very truly yours, DAN. P. EELS.
Commercial National Bank,
Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1869.

Knights of St. Patrick.

During the last session of the Legislature this popular Society was incorporated, the incorporators numbering many of our leading Irish fellow-citizens. By the act of incorporation the Society is permitted to issue stock to the amount of $750,000 to enable them to build a St. Patrick's Hall. On Friday the Board of Directors met and organized, and elected the following gentlemen as officers: Chairman, Captain William F. Lyons; Vice Chairman, E. J. Shandley; Secretary, John H. Harnett, and Treasurer, Richard B. Connolly. Our Irish fellow-citizens being wealthy and numerous, there can be no doubt that St. Patrick's Hall will soon be a feature of this City. The Board of Directors promise to push this enterprise forward with energy. The building is to contain a large hall, library, reading room, lecture and society rooms. The stock is to be issued in shares of $10 each. We wish the worthy Knights success.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The parade of the First Division on Wednesday was a gratifying one, though the attentive observer could scarcely fail perceiving certain irregularities that should be remedied. A little more attention to minor details will prove very beneficial in the future. In the first place the diversity of uniform in the staffs was especially noticeable. The Division staff wore the steeple-crowned and stiff-brimmed hat so much in vogue during the last year of the war. The First Brigade have the soft felt hat and black plume, the Second Brigade wore chapeaus and variegated plumes, while the Third Brigade was in fatigue, and the Fourth Brigade staff nearly omitted the parade altogether. The Governor's staff were in full uniform and chapeaus, and made a brilliant appearance. Steps should be taken to establish uniformity in this respect, for the staff officer is generally considered the model for the line. The staffs of Generals Burger and Varian usually conform to the regulations, and make a fine appearance; why should not the others do as well, especially as so much attention is now paid to dress? In the regiments we noticed that the Seventy-first, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Fifty-fifth, Eleventh and Twenty-second were deserving of high praise, as they are always careful in carrying out the details of their organization, in the way of full dress, equipments and general appearance of the officers and men. The Second is rather deficient in discipline, owing in great part to the negligence of the officers. The Twelfth, usually an effective body of men, did not appear to good advantage, owing to the wear and tear of uniforms. We trust that this really fine regiment will soon take a decided step in the opposite direction and parade in the Spring in new dress. The Sixth is rapidly improving under the genial auspices of Colonel Mason, who has, however, considerable work before him yet, and the line officers owe it to themselves and their regiment that the Colonel receive earnest support at their hands. The Eighty-fourth is doing well, and Colonel Conkling has evidently regenerated his command, a fact we are glad to record, as there was at one time abundant room for improvement. The Ninety-sixth made a good show in their new uniforms, though the officers should change their style of dress also, as they are now in utter contrast to the rank and file. The Eighth need a new dress very much, not because their present one is worn out, but because the other commands make a more dashing appearance in full uniform, and the Greys should not be left behind. The Thirty-seventh made as good an appearance as can be expected under the circumstances connected with the organization. The discipline of the Fifty-fifth is not as strict as it should be, for, besides other signs, we saw two sergeants carrying the extra muskets of runaways. The Fourth were beneath criticism, notwithstanding General De Lacy's earnest efforts. The Sixty-ninth is improving, though we cannot say as much for the Seventy-ninth. In the Cavalry Brigade matters appear to be going from bad to worse, and our militia cavalryman has become one of the greatest caricatures imaginable. The domestic troubles of the Washington Greys appear to be tearing the command to pieces. Nothing is so necessary in a military organization as a constant aim at improvement, therefore these hints are given as a spur, not to wound, but to excite a proper ambition.

The First Regiment did not parade on Wednesday in consequence of their uniform not being ready, only seventy-five men having been provided. As the officers are endeavoring to improve the appearance of their command, their request for leave of absence was a reasonable one, and evinces a proper spirit and pride. This will soon be the only veteran organization in the City, and we are glad to see that the members are proud of their designation.

The question of a parade ground for the National Guard seems to be coming up in a practical shape. Governor Hoffman, who has already evinced a warm interest in our citizen soldiery, announced in a speech, the other day, that he would endeavor to secure a suitable piece of turf ground in Central Park for the use of the First Division. We hope that he will be successful, for Tompkins-square will always be a nuisance. The open stretch of grass land lying near the Seventh and Eighth avenue gates in the Park, would be an admirable location, as spectators could be kept off the turf and yet have ample room.

The following is the adopted programme for the entertainment of the First Light Infantry, of Providence, during their visit to this City: The Twenty-second Regiment will leave the armory, on the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in full dress, and march down Broadway to foot of Canal-street, where they will receive their guests, escort them through Broadway, Union-square, Fourth-avenue, Madison-avenue and down Fifth-avenue to the armory, where a collation will be served and an address delivered by Mayor Hall. After which, the Providence guests will go into quarters at the Everett House. In the evening a complimentary reception will be given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, to consist of a promenade concert until 10 o'clock, and dancing from 10 to 1 o'clock, while the armory will be appropriately decorated. The next day the Providence battalion will, under the special charge of B, D and G Companies, proceed to the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, where a special steamer will convey them to the public institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The regimental bands will accompany the excursionists, and a collation will be served on the steamer. After visiting the institutions, the guests will depart for home *via* the Stonington line.

In Special Orders No. 148 Adjutant-General Townsend announces that it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief upon his examination of the papers submitted in the matter of the complaint of Major Wm. H. Schultz against Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, that no sufficient grounds exist for ordering a Court of Inquiry, the complaint is dismissed. We congratulate the Brigadier on the result.

Considerable annoyance has been experienced in the First Division among the brigade and regimental commanders, in having to countermand and change existing orders for inspections and drills in order that the parade of the Division could be made last week. The parade has been severely condemned as wholly unnecessary, and prejudicial to the interests of the service, and the officers are not slow to express their opinion on the subject. Whether it will lead to any serious result is difficult to say. We trust not.

The field officers and the Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment assembled at Division Headquarters, in Mercer-street, Tuesday evening last, in citizens' dress, for theoretic instruction.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade at the armory on the 27th inst. for inspection and review. Roll call at 7:15 P. M.

A Court Martial for the Cavalry Brigade has been ordered to assemble at the armory of the First Cavalry on the 1st of November. The Court will consist of Colonel John H. Budke, Third Cavalry; Major John Madden, First Cavalry; Captain Robert M. Cook, Battalion Washington Greys.

The Charter Election in Newark.

The election for city officers in Newark takes place on Tuesday next, and the contest between the rival candidates is becoming lively and earnest with the approach of election day. The Republicans have nominated Mr. F. W. Ricord and the Democrats Mr. A. A. Smalley for Mayor to succeed Hon. F. B. Peddie. Both candidates are popular with their party, and the parties are nearly equally divided, so that the contest is close, and the result it is impossible to predict. Meetings have been held every evening during the present week in the different wards for the ratification of the nominations. The great meetings of the campaign were held Friday evening by both parties. They were attended by large audiences, and were addressed by prominent speakers.

THE LOBBY AT WASHINGTON.

Strength of the Railroad Influences—Extension of Special Legislation.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I do not believe that any intelligent person, who has had opportunity to know the influences that affect Congress, will deny my assertion that the most formidable influences controlling the United States Senate are the national bank lobby and that of the Union Pacific and other railroads. The latter is the strongest, because it is able to put its own men into the Senate. I speak of that body because it is more perceptible there than in the House.

The public have not forgotten the circular issued by certain railroad Presidents, some year or so ago, when it was deemed possible that Congress might release this capital from its servitude to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and authorize the construction of other roads from New-York to the West and the South. It is quite certain that Senators hold seats in their Chamber by virtue of the favors they can give to important railroads that control their States. Does any one believe that Mr. Scott would be United States Senator from Pennsylvania had he not been first the attorney of the Pennsylvania Central? Certainly, one or both of the Maryland Senators represent the Baltimore and Ohio Road. When Cornelius Vanderbilt shall hereafter want a Senator here, or perhaps, under the influence of his young wife, want that dignity for himself, will he not be able to effect the election? Can Senators be elected from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California and Oregon, who may be now or hereafter at variance with the Pacific Railroads and their affiliated lines?

I believe there is a provision of law that Congress may regulate the tariff of fares and freights. Who supposes that there is any one of the fourteen Senators now representing those States who would even vote for the enforcement of such provision, let alone take the initiative, no matter how extravagant might be those tariffs? There is not one. Some of the Senators I have referred to were elected, so report says, through the influence of the railroads.

There are not only the seven States I have named, but the same great corporations will necessarily mold to their necessities the State organizations to be created in the Territories they are developing. Who that knows anything of politics, and how they are manipulated, will doubt but that when Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona become States, that the transcontinental roads will not put into the Senate their open or secret attorneys? In the South the same thing will be true. Take Virginia, and General Mahone, its railroad king, backed up by the influence of his ally, King Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, will elect the Senators—one, at least. Tennessee has got into its present muddle as much, or more, from certain railroad complications as anything else.

PROOF OF THEIR STRENGTH.

It is in combating this that the views which Butler champions will find themselves tested. It would be pertinent to this subject if next Winter some one in Congress will ask for information on the following points: The amount of land granted each State for railroads, wagon roads and canals; the amount granted direct to any such enterprise; the number of sections and acres received by every such road, (wagon or rail,) and canals, and the quantity yet to be issued to them. It was stated last Winter by Hon. Sidney Clarke, that 124,000,000 acres had already been given to the Pacific Railroads; 57,000,000 to other railroads; 17,000,000 for canals, and 60,000,000 of "swamp and overflowed land"—as subsidy for any internal improvement the State might execute, so that up to a year ago 248,000,000 acres of public lands had been given by the nation for the purposes of internal improvement. That is sufficient to make 1,550,000 farms of 160 acres. It may fairly be deemed worth $1 an acre, for though much of it has sold or would sell for less, the larger portion would fetch much more. Up to the same date, the following subsidies had been paid:

	Miles completed.	Amount of b'ds issued to Dec. 28, 1863.	Estimated le'gth in miles.	To be built.
Central Pacific......	430	$16,044,000	55	120
Union Pacific.......	860	24,073,000	1,120	160
Union Pacific, E. E.	405	6,203,000	400	....
Union Pacific Central Branch........	60	960,000	100	40
Atchison and Pike's Peak..............	40	640,000	....	....
Sioux City & Pacific	69½	1,112,000	69½	....
Western Pacific.....	20	320,000	120	100
Totals............	1,984½	$49,457,000	2,369½	410

At the present time, then, there must be less than one hundred miles of subsidized road to be built. Taking the foregoing subsidies at the value I have estimated, and the entire amount given will be considerably more than $300,000,000. One would suppose that to be sufficient. Probably the several States have given, in bonds and credit, at least one-third more. Yet these bites have set the railroad ring after more.

WHAT HAS BEEN ASKED FOR MORE RECENTLY.

The figures I have given only state what has already been done. Let me briefly state what has been asked for in the last Congress, and what bills are now pending in the present body.

In the Fortieth Congress there were presented to the Senate 121 bills, resolutions, amendments, &c., relating alone to Pacific Railroad enterprises. In the House, eighteen bills on the same subject were received and referred. In all, ninety-four bills, resolutions and petitions, pertaining to the same objects, were offered. All asked for lands or bonds or both. Besides these 215 propositions relating to one series of railroads, there was a large number of other schemes introduced. How numerous these were may be guessed from the number offered in the Fortieth Congress, at its first session, from the 5th to the 26th of March, just three weeks.

Nineteen railroad bills were presented in the Senate, four for canals, one for wagon roads, and three for ocean mail steamship subsidies. In the House, four railroad measures, one for a canal, and one for a mail steamship subsidy, were offered. All these are pending. It will be worth while to see what they involve.

The Senate bills (railroad) were offered, four by Tipton, of Nebraska, asking aid for the construction of 1,250 miles; his colleague, Thayer, presented but one, asking only for a paltry 600 miles of road; Rice, of Arkansas, offered two, making 1,250 miles, while his colleague, McDonald, offered one for 1,400 miles; Harlan, of Iowa, has a modest offer, the length of which is, indefinitely, probably about 60 miles; Ramsey, of Minnesota, has three pending, covering 900 miles; Norton, his colleague, wants land for a wagon road, length indeterminate; Williams and Corbett, of Oregon, have one each, covering 550 miles; Pomeroy, of Kansas, desires to revive an old Southern grant, distance not stated, and offers another bill, covering a territory of 1,200 miles; Nye, of Nevada, has one for 700 miles; Kellogg, of Louisiana, has two, covering 2,900 miles, and Cole, of California, one of 100 miles.

Altogether, twelve Senators have bills proposing to subsidize railroads to the extent of 12,360 miles in length. This excludes some, the miles in which are not given.

To these 12,360 miles they propose 151,524,440 acres of the public lands; also to guarantee the interest on bonds of various roads to the extent of $99,300,000.

To canals (bills offered by Messrs. Howe, Osborn and Kellogg) it is proposed to give 2,421,200 acres.

To the Norton Wagon Road the grant required is 3,584,000 acres.

To recapitulate, the Senate proposes, in nineteen bills, to dispose of the following:

	Acres.
To railroads............	151,524,440
To canals...............	2,421,200
To wagon road...........	3,584,000
Total for Senate........	157,529,640
Railroad bonds guaranteed by Senate..	$99,300,000

The four railroad bills before the House were offered by Hopkins, of Wisconsin; Bradford, of Colorado, and Logan, of Illinois. The latter asks aid for 1,000 miles, the next for the same, (two roads,) and Hopkins for 350 miles; a total of 2,350 miles. This makes a total to be built under Senate and House bills of 14,710 miles.

The House grants proposed are:

	Acres.
To railroads............	24,096,000
To canals...............	320,000
Total for House.........	24,416,000
Total for Senate and House.........	181,945,640

The amount of interest on bonds to be guaranteed is $15,000,000. The total on bonds is $114,300,000.

These figures do not include the proposed steamship subsidies, which amount to many millions. The total area covered by the projected grants is 284,290 square miles, within 3,000,000 acres as much as the total which had already been donated. The General Land Office report says:

"The quantity of lands conveyed by these grants is of empire extent, exceeding, in the aggregate, by more than 5,000,000 acres, the entire areas of the six New-England States, added to the surface of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia."

Will not General Butler have plenty of work on hand in resisting special legislation of this portentous character? The question answers itself. Is it not time for us to take a pause with regard to the subsidy system, and see if we are not creating a Frankenstein that, somehow or another, will give us another trouble? Is it safe to make railroads and banks master of the land? Is the Republic safe with such vast power in so few hands, as the present system gives opportunity for? These are serious questions, and for one, I am glad Butler has opened the inquiry.

NEMO.

Masonic Funeral.

The members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2; Kane Lodge, No. 454; St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 351; and Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral services of John W. Shaw, late a sojourning brother of Pearl Lodge, No. 23, of Jackson, Miss., and act as escort to the depot. The following named gentlemen will act as pallbearers: R. W. J. H. Anthon, R. W. J. M. Austin, W. E. P. Breed, W. Charles Roome, W. C. A. Budd, H. D. Walker, C. A. Cook, W. D. Everit. Mr. Shaw was a prominent Mason in his own State was very highly esteemed by the fraternity, and during the late war, by his many acts of kindness and brotherly love to Northern Masons, made his name dear to thousands who will sincerely mourn his early death.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

Her Officers Brought Before the United States Commissioner in Wilmington—Statements of Counsel—The Examination Postponed.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Oct. 7.

The Court room of the United States Commissioner, General Rutherford, was the scene of unwonted animation Tuesday morning, consequent upon the arraignment of the officers of the Cuban steamer *Cuba*, Commodore Higgins commanding. Promptly at the hour specified in the return the Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant made their appearance, accompanied by their counsel, Judge O. P. Meares and Hon. Geo. Davis. Judge Meares hastily scanned the commitment papers. Judge Person arose, and addressed the Commissioner as follows:

May it please the Court: The Collector of this Port, acting under and through instructions from the General Government, has seized and now holds within the Cape Fear District, of the United States, an armed vessel. We hold that that vessel, equipped, armed, commissioned and manned in the service of Cuba, and against the power of Spain, as is evident by the papers, is engaged in violating the neutrality act of 1818. The necessary legal papers have been issued and served upon these gentlemen constituting the officers of this vessel; they are here to-day arrested and arraigned, but, owing unnecessarily to the brief space of time allowed us, we are not yet able to present witnesses for the Government; the vessel only arriving here yesterday afternoon. Adequate time must imperatively be demanded. It is impossible to receive witnesses from New-York or Washington or Philadelphia, and arrange their evidence and complete the necessary adjuncts of testimony before at least ten days. In the meantime these men must make no concealment of their intentions. The question is one of great magnitude, one of faithfulness to a foreign Power, one of honor, one of duty. It must be decided whether the Government is right in the detection and arrest of these men; and this can only be done by patiently awaiting the testimony of those who are acquainted with the vessel and her contemplated course.

Geo. W. Davis, Esq., within whose frame overpowering Cuban enthusiasm and sympathy seemed to boil to white heat, expended little time in presenting himself, Henry-like, before the assembled multitude:

Mr. Commissioner: The prosecution is utterly wrong in the statement of the case before your Honor. The men whom you see before you are regularly commissioned, regularly enlisted, and belonging to a steamship that has been regularly manned, regularly equipped and regularly mounted by the Republic of Cuba. Then why are they detained here by the United States Government? It is a high breach of faith to a struggling sister Republic. It is an outrage, a violation of maritime law and of the law of nations, and a *casus belli* of the most aggravating and disgraceful kind. Sir! they are no pirates! They are no buccaneers! You have no evidence of their depredations. You have no evidence of any outrage or offence committed. The United States can gain little glory by their detention; they can earn the reward and sympathy of a nation by permitting them to depart. Is it any part of the argument to say that they are not citizens of Cuba? Is it not the doctrine of this Government that a citizen can change his allegiance whenever or wheresoever he pleases? They came here from a foreign port, from a foreign Government, boldly flying their Cuban colors and asserting at once that they were commissioned by the Cuban Republic. Ah! Sir, the heart of every American revolts against her detention, and beats in unison with the cause of Cuban independence, North, South, East and West. How comes it that this allegation is made? On what does the Federal Government base the justice of their seizure? They have nothing, they have presented nothing. We are ready to meet the issue, let it be what it will. If the *Cuba* is a privateer seeking war upon Spain, one of the most corrupt Governments on the face of the globe, why is not the evidence produced? We will make rightful acquiescence in rightful powers. We make no concealment of our design. They have come voluntary into our port, a vessel of a struggling sister Republic, and this is the treatment they receive. We set up here, your Honor, our solemn protest against it, as in violation of justice, of truth, of right, and of recreancy to American principle and the genius of her institution.

Judge Person, arising to reply, said:

"I am here, if your Honor please, merely to view this question in its legal aspect. If the facts are as they are represented by the respondents, why certainly they need have no fear. In the coming of the Government witnesses they need apprehend no trouble. But they know, as all of us know, that among the roll of nations there exists no Cuban Republic. They are revolutionists. They are unrecognized as a Power. I might go further, and say that the Republic of Cuba is at war with Spain. Is not that sufficient for the detention of the *Cuba*? The vessel has been equipped, officered and manned with the intention of making war upon Spain. Therefore, I repeat, we must have time to procure testimony, and then, if their statement is true, they will be released. We ask reasonable time only."

Judge O. P. Meares, on behalf of the officers, then arose, and in a few warm, and apparently earnest remarks, addressed the Court:

"I would say, in reply to the counsel representing the Government, that the Cuban Republic is a recognized Republic. In proof there is the recognition by that of Peru, Chili and Paraguay. I object to the great length of time desired by my learned brother, because these men are detained here illegally every hour they await the pleasure of the Federal Government. The history of this vessel is well known. She has been arrested, examined and discharged on two different occasions—once in Philadelphia, once at the British port of Halifax. I would like the time shortened, your Honor."

Commissioner Rutherford—I think that Monday would be more suitable.

Judge Person—We have no objections to Tuesday next.

Judge Meares—I should favor Friday as the most favorable time.

Judge Person—I cannot get ready before Tuesday.

Tuesday, 11 o'clock A. M., was accepted as the day upon which the examination would take place.

LAND AND LABOR ASSOCIATION.

A New National Association to be Formed—The Co-operative Aid of the Citizens' Association Solicited—Reply of Peter Cooper.

There will shortly be established, with headquarters in this City, an organization to be known as the National Coöperative Land and Labor Association, the principal business of which will be to obtain and register descriptive lists of the surplus lands in the South and West, with the prices and terms of sale, and to furnish reliable information and the necessary facilities to those who may desire to seek new homes in the less thickly-populated sections of country that are now opened to the pioneer. A member of this Association will reside in each county where there is a surplus of lands or a redundancy of population, who will report to the office in New-York the lands for sale therein, on the one hand, and the names, condition, &c., of such as desire new homes, on the other; and also full and reliable information with regard to the demand and supply of labor in each county, the average profits on capital and labor combined, and the distribution thereof among the people. Henry R. Austin, Esq., of Tennessee, General Agent of the organization, addressed to Peter Cooper, Esq., of this City, a letter under date of Oct. 2, asking that a committee of the New-York Citizens' Association be appointed to coöperate with the Executive Committee of the new organization whenever the common objects of both Associations can be thereby promoted. In advocacy of the establishment of the Land and Labor organization Mr. Austin says:

"Reform is needed for the rich as well as for the poor; and by enlightened coöperation on a practical system the rich men of the country will be enabled to employ profitably their surplus capital in equalizing the population and wealth of the nation, which is absolutely necessary to modify the evils arising from the want of employment in some sections and the want of labor in others."

Mr. Cooper has replied to Mr. Austin's letter as follows:

New-York, Oct. 4, 1869.

Mr. H. R. Austin:

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 2d inst., setting forth the principles and purposes of the National Coöperative Land and Labor Association, has been received and duly considered. The necessity for extraordinary efforts on the part of the people to relieve themselves of many of the evils from which they are now suffering, in all sections of the country, must be apparent to all who have bestowed the least thought upon the subject.

To restore general and permanent prosperity throughout our borders, we want a coöperative industrial union of the people of all the States, that will, I trust, make our nation as independent in fact as it is in name, by the application of our own industry, to supply our own wants out of our raw materials, that can be found of as good quality in our own country as in any other part of the world.

With a wisely adjusted American system, on the proper distribution and employment of the people, we would have no more financial revolutions produced by a foreign demand for gold to adjust the balance of the trade against us; no further conflict between capital and labor, and no more poverty and suffering from the want of remunerative employment for those who are able and willing to work.

The National Coöperative Land and Labor Association, to which you have invited my attention, seems to me to be well adapted to the purposes of its organization, and will, doubtless, receive from the Citizens' Association the sympathy and support the important objects in view so largely claim. Yours truly,

PETER COOPER.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 10, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times*, of yesterday, in an editorial on France, commends the moderation of M. KERATRY and his colleagues, and considers it an evidence that the country can control its own destinies. The writer thinks the opposition now combines three great elements of strength—Union, method and patience.

A serious riot is reported to have taken place among the miners of the Orleans Railway Company in the department of Aveyron, France. The riot lasted three days, and many acts of violence were committed. On Friday the mob was dispersed by the military, ten of them killed and quiet restored.

Father HYACINTHE has left Paris for this country, where he intends to remain for a few months.

The death of Baron HAUSSMANN at Bordeaux is contradicted.

Affairs in Spain are very unsettled, and bands of Republicans are creating disturbances in various Provinces. Madrid is reported quiet, but the citizens have been advised to arm themselves for protection in case of a riot.

Madrid dispatches state that 1,900 insurgents have surrendered to General BALDRICK. A sharp fight is reported in Saragossa, in which much blood was shed. The volunteers in Granada have refused to disarm, and escaped to the open country. The insurgents near Valls had thrown a railway train filled with troops from the track, by which four soldiers were killed and many wounded.

GENERAL.

The town of Eastport, Me., was visited by a terrific hurricane on Monday night, which destroyed property to the value of $500,000. Twenty-seven vessels are reported ashore at Rumney's Bay, and many of them are a total wreck. Seventeen lives are said to have been lost by the sinking of a bark in New-River, and the schooner *Rio* went down in St. Andrew's Bay with all on board.

Orders were issued yesterday by the various Departments at Washington, for the appropriate testimonials of respect to the memory of Ex-President PIERCE.

Admiral FARRAGUT is reported dangerously ill at Chicago, Ill., with congestion of the lungs. The death of ROBERT TOOMBS is momentarily expected at his home in Washington, Ga.

The will of the late Secretary of War, General JOHN A. RAWLINS, was yesterday admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court in Washington, D. C., and letters testamentary issued to President GRANT and Mrs. RAWLINS. His library he leaves to his son, and the Rawlins homestead in Illinois to his parents for their lifetime. Such other property as he died possessed of goes to his wife and children.

Father FERREN, the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church at Lynchburg, Va., was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. His head being bruised, suspicion was aroused, and the affair is being investigated by a Coroner's jury.

The body of JAMES DOWLING was on Thursday found in the mill pond at Vernon, Conn., with the skull fractured. DOWLING had just returned from California, and had $600 in money, which he freely exhibited while on a spree last Monday. As he had been missing since that time, it is supposed that he was murdered and his body thrown into the pond.

The office of the Rock River Insurance Company at Belvoit, Wis., was broken into on the 2d inst., and $15,000 in Government bonds stolen, belonging to the Treasurer, J. A. CHAPMAN, and $20,000 in notes, the property of the Company.

The Indians in Dakota are reported as demoralized by the introduction of whisky, and more troops are asked for to keep them in order. General DUNCAN reports victories on the Republican River, and General AUGUR has arrived at Cheyenne with a deputation of Chiefs.

A great deal of property has been swept away and men injured by the freshet in the Swift River in Oxford County, Me., which rose thirty-six feet in twelve hours.

Vice-President COLFAX has arrived at Cheyenne, where he will remain for a few days, owing to the illness of his mother. Governor BROSS and the rest of the party have continued their journey East.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, from England.

Judge SAWYER, of the District Court at San Francisco, Cal., has decided that Chinese testimony is admissible in the Courts, under the Fourteenth Amendment.

San Francisco advices announce the arrival on Thursday, of a number of prominent Eastern men, among whom is Governor WARD, of New-Jersey. A fire in that city on Friday destroying property worth $80,000, and caused the suspension of the *Daily Herald* newspaper.

Important mineral discoveries have been made in the neighborhood of Carling, Nevada, on the line of the Central Pacific Railway.

It is said that Governor SAFFORD, of Arizona, has offered General THOMAS 300 volunteers for a six months' campaign, all of them skilled in Indian warfare. In a riot at Prescott, Sept. 20, three soldiers are reported to have been killed, and Major MCCOMBER, of the army, has been accidentally killed at Junction.

The British bark *Jane A. Bishop*, which sailed from Wilmington, Del., for Liverpool, some two weeks since, returned to the former port on Thursday on account of the sickness of the Captain, mate, and greater portion of the crew.

The flour, grist and saw mills, together with the cotton-gin building of WM. S. BATTLE, located at the Falls of Tar River, near Rocky Mount, N. C., were burned on Thursday and entirely consumed, with their contents, consisting of 60 bales of cotton, 1,500 bushels of wheat, and 1,200 bushels of corn. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

The steamer *S. L. Felton*, owned by the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Company, was sunk yesterday by striking a rock in the Delaware River as she was coming into the dock at Claymont. No lives lost.

Delegates are arriving at Louisville, Ky., to attend the Commercial Convention. Ex-President FILLMORE reached that city yesterday.

The office of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company at Poughkeepsie was entered by burglars Friday night, and the safe robbed of $27,000 in coupon bonds and some $30,000 of other securities.

A fire in Rochester last evening destroyed two buildings in the rear of the Rochester University, containing valuable cabinets belonging to the college. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Insurance, $40,000. Much of the property destroyed cannot be replaced.

Secretary BOUTWELL delivered an important speech in Philadelphia last night, in which he gave expression to his views on the financial policy of the Administration.

The *Kate Bully*, a Canadian vessel, is reported to have been recently capsized on Lake Michigan, and the Captain, mate and two seamen were lost.

The flags on the City Hall, public buildings, hotels, &c., were displayed at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Ex-President PIERCE. The President of the Order of the Lone Star, (THOMAS PICTON,) of which the Ex-President was a member, has ordered the usual tribute of respect to be paid to his memory.

An old iron kettle greatly rust-eaten, containing old Dutch coins, a knife and fork of exceedingly rude manufacture, and some Delft crockery, was unearthed yesterday by workmen engaged in digging for the foundation of the new Government pier at the Battery. It was doubtless buried or thrown away during the occupancy of Manhattan Island by the Knickerbockers. These antique relics are to be presented to the New-York Historical Society.

In the adjustment of accounts between Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. and their creditors, Mr. HORACE F. CLARK is attorney for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and Mr. E. P. CLARK for Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.

The East River Market, foot of Sixteenth-street, is finished, and the stands will be rented very soon. It is 347 feet long by 164 feet wide. The river end will be used as a market for fish, oysters, &c.

Divorce Made Easy.

We are getting used to so many strange developments in the art of trickery and imposture that nothing ought to surprise us. We see men who in most other States of this Union would undoubtedly have been driven from contact with decent society, even if they had not long ago been invited to take their place in a felon's dock, here taking up prominent positions as "colossal speculators." It is held as nothing against them that they have brought ruin to hundreds of homes. People admire their "smartness" and enterprise just the same. If we want to study another phase of life, which we may fairly call a revival of our own invention we have only to watch the manner in which Judges are bought and sold, like sheep at a fair, or brass chains on a huckster's tray. A man who has large dealings in stocks thinks his establishment incomplete until he owns a Judge or two. For practical purposes, a sign might as well be stuck up outside some of the Courts, setting forth plainly that justice is to be sold at an alarming sacrifice, and that no ready money will be refused. The scales of the goddess are only used to weigh the gold which both parties bring to bribe her with. We are getting used to all this, and to a reign of shams and imposition generally. A railroad, especially if it happens to be called the Erie Railway, is made a means of plundering the unwary passengers and everybody who goes near it. The shareholders are not entitled to much sympathy. People who play with sharp instruments must expect to be cut.

Among the more recent creations of knavery there is a trade which ought to become as infamous as some other callings which the law visits with its severest penalties. It is a profitable business, or it would not answer the purpose of so many rogues to follow it. The object of it is to procure divorces by means of fraud and perjury. The husband or wife who wishes to get rid of a disagreeable partner has only to go to some sharper calling himself an attorney, who advertises his readiness to get divorce without publicity, and who at once undertakes to do all the dirty work incidental to the case. If there is no evidence he forges or invents as much as he wants. If the man or woman against whom he is employed is innocent, he finds some one to lay all sorts of crimes to their charge. There is no vileness from which he would shrink. It is the daily business of his life to bear false witness, and he would at any time rather be paid to destroy character than to defend it. This latter peculiarity, it is true, the divorce-manager shares with men who would perhaps hesitate to practice some of his villainy. When public writers take to stabbing private reputations and enter into conspiracies to defame innocent persons, we can scarcely gibbet the miserable pettifogger as a scoundrel of the deepest dye.

We have indicated the superficial characteristics of the class which traffics in divorces. Particular examples will probably occur to all our readers, for they have been plentiful in the papers of late. In one case, a woman who had betrayed her husband wished to get a divorce from him, in order that she might live with the greater freedom with her paramour. No offence could be alleged against the husband as affording a ground for divorce. So the wife went to a man who carries on this atrocious business, and got him to trump up testimony sufficient to afford a pretext to the Judge for pronouncing a decision in her favor. The "attorney" found a wretch who was ready to take his oath to any statement put into his mouth. He then, with the assistance of the woman's paramour, prepared papers to lay before the Court, using three different colored inks, so as to show a dissimilarity between the body of the papers and the signatures. The latter were, of course, forged. The miserable creature who was hired to do the perjury in Court swore that he saw the husband enter a house of ill-repute. There was no corroborative testimony, and by the connivance of the Judge the husband was kept in total ignorance of the proceedings, so that he could not defend himself. Thus manipulated, the case was successfully hurried through the Court, and the wife completed her guilt by marrying a second time.

In this, and in a case subsequently brought to light, the decree of divorce was set aside in an appeal before a different tribunal. But that accident will not injure the traffic. It is based upon a wholesale pandering to the worst vices of humanity, and there are in every community some who have no scruples in using that or any other means which fell convenient to their hands and enabled them to pursue their career of guilt. When they have once entered upon a life of profligacy they are not debarred from taking any course which happens to suit them at the moment, because it is foul and disgraceful in character. It would be useless to hope for any change from them. But is it impossible to track out the delinquents who thus make it a profession to violate the whole code of law which has been constructed for the protection of society? The laxity of the marriage tie already threatens to become a public scandal. What will it be if these harpies who hang on the outskirts of the legal profession are allowed to have their own way much longer?

Foreign Travelers in America.

One of the happy results of the successful completion of the Pacific Railway across this continent has been the opening up of a new country to foreign travel. Europe, and some portions of Asia and Africa, have been thoroughly explored by the intelligent, inquiring and educated of foreign tourists, but the length of the ocean passage, the illimitable extent of country to be traversed, and, above all, the uncertainty of the expense, the accommodations, and the necessaries of preparation, have hitherto deterred all but the most daring from venturing on the vast countries of the West. This Summer a party of foreign sportsmen have explored the plains buffalo hunting, and if report speaks truly, to the mutual satisfaction of both visitors and visited.

Among the many blessings conferred by increased means of intercommunication between nations by telegraphs, steamboats and railways, none is so important as the removal of barriers to good mutual understanding. Prejudices, as vast as mountain ranges, dividing neighboring peoples, have melted away. We know how much social intercourse does to cut down the angles and to soften the asperities of private and political antagonism. With increased and cheaper means of transport we shall see among us a larger number of the best of European society. We have already been ruffled by the very imperfect, and often malicious, representations of men and manners which have been from time to time published. But with a better and a wider acquaintance with us, we need no longer fear a repetition of such annoyance.

There is another consideration still more important. We cheerfully welcome already the rank and file of the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who come to strengthen the bone and sinew of our land. The first emigrants were men of mark, of education, and many of them of the highest culture and refinement. We may expect many of the same class now. The British Commissioner of the Oregon boundary landed at New-Orleans in an advanced stage of consumption, and left this country a hale and hearty man, after his exposure to the clear bracing air of our plains and mountains. Many another like him, having breathed the fresh pure air of our free Republic, may derive as wholesome a renovation morally as well as physically. It is the boast of America that she "welcomes the coming guest." How much more so when they are the generous and the gifted of other nations.

Winter Evenings in Cities.

The approach of Winter, with its long, dark evenings, renders timely one more allusion to a great need in most of our cities, and especially in New-York. It is that of evening occupation for the youth and rising manhood around us. There are already numerous methods of killing time; what is wanted is a means of employing time in such a manner that relaxation may be combined with real mental and physical benefit. The union of these advantages is in reality a source of the purest and most enduring pleasure, and influences for the better the whole course of the after life of those who resort to it.

We are afraid to say how many thousands of young men and young women in New-York have absolutely nothing to do or nowhere to go, that can be of the least use to them, during the interval between the close of labor and the hour for sleep. Such find the time upon their hands heavy to an insupportable degree. They have, very probably never cultivated a taste for reading, or if they have, it has taken the direction of works of fiction, some of which are undoubtedly good in their way, but others of which are as undoubtedly bad. Of the class of literature a resort to which acts as a mental tonic they have little or no experience. It is the same with the home in which a family assembles, with the boarding house and its dreary parlor from which the inhabitants fly to the solitude of their own apartments, and the barracks for young men where every surrounding is hostile to study and destructive of healthy thought. Young men are the most unfavorably situated in this respect, for there are many feminine occupations which employ the fingers of great numbers of young women, and by which the brain is lulled into quiescence, but which the other sex cannot undertake. What wonder that so many of the former become merely idle loungers if not worse, and that turbulence and disorder are as common as they are.

And yet there is a method by which a part of the sought-for relief can be provided. The library and the reading room are, under proper conditions, an unfailing resource of which mortals dying of *ennui* can avail themselves. We have in the Cooper Institute an example of how large a number can be benefited by a single institution. Why are there not more; if not on so large a scale, at least on some scale? The system of Mechanics' Institutes, as they are termed in England, is one capable of almost indefinite extension, and its requirements in the way of material are few and easily satisfied. If the name be objectionable, though there is no knowing why it should be, that of "club" might be substituted. And the beginning of such clubs may be as unpretending as possible. A room with light and fire and seats and tables is the first necessity, some newspapers and periodicals the second, some books the next, and the plan can be enlarged by degrees until the paraphernalia of lectures, classes and reunions are complete. The expense of a beginning is but slight, and any half dozen active young men could gather around them members enough to render the experiment pecuniarily safe.

The subject is of great importance from another point of view than that of the mere supply of relaxation. There is a growing impression that the intellectual standard of the rising generation is deteriorated, and that, while there is more smartness of a certain sort, more self-confidence in matters of judgment, that which may be termed real knowledge and cultivation is deficient with respect to a large and increasing proportion of the young. Not that pedantry is desirable, or that bookworms are the most useful members of society. But there are mental powers the development of which is neglected for the most part, and which are of great consequence. It is not that a pupil at a public school shall gain a parrot-like knowledge of names, places and events; that boys or girls shall become a walking catalogue, and be able duly to exhibit a framed and glazed diploma, gained by assiduous falsely called study, that is the thing to be desired. The pupil needs to be able to form *ideas*. He needs the power to paint upon the retina of his brain some picture of what his tongue has described. How little attention is paid to mischievous tendency of learning without thought so unhappily common may be known by asking a few questions of the most available pupil within the circle of the reader's acquaintance. Well, the public schools, good as they are in many respects, do not supply this inner light of book knowledge. They do not, indeed, profess to supply it. Nay more, they could not if they would. All that they can do is to provide the mass of the young population with the working tools of education, and that done, that first step is accomplished which is their chief duty. But unfortunately here the pupil suffers the process to end, in the great majority of cases. And the reason is that the home, whatever or wherever it be, offers no facilities for continued study. Social mental depreciation is the result, and it carries with it a lower tone of public thought, of public aims, and, as a natural consequence, of public honor and virtue. And it is just here that Mechanics' Institutes or Clubs, or by whatever other name they may be called, have their place. They can be made to carry on the work begun at school, and to utilize it where now it is almost useless; and they can at the same time surround the lives of the growing around us with some cheerful mitigations of evils perhaps inseparable from the struggles and trials of this age of hurry and hard work.

Postage Stamps Abroad and at Home.

It has been announced that we are to have another new set of postage stamps. The issue now in use will, therefore, be short-lived. We suppose it is indecorous to criticise that which is already moribund; but we may safely say it is not because the present stamps are beloved of gods or men, that they are taken away from us in their youth.

British conservatism is displayed even in these matters. Some thirty years ago the first postage stamps ever produced were issued in England, and among them there were some of the same size, design and general appearance as those of that country at the present day. In all those years the face of the fair VICTORIA has grown no older; neither time nor the engraver carves wrinkles on her honored brow. In France, on the contrary, the head of Liberty that illustrated the Republic of 1848, was supplanted by that of LOUIS NAPOLEON as soon as he became President. A year elapsed and a single word in the stamp was altered: the Republic became the Empire. Gradually the Government strengthened; the army increased; and in 1863 the mustache of NAPOLEON III., that had previously drooped, straightened out across the postage stamp, and his forehead was crowned with laurel. The first issues of Spain, in 1850, represent Queen ISABELLA with a nose upturned at a remarkable angle. Perhaps, subsequently, the shadow of her coming abdication depressed her feelings. It is quite certain that the features in question was noticeably toned down in later designs.

There has been a great variety of shapes and sizes among stamps. Different nations have produced octagonals, ovals, circles, squares; Cape Colony issued equilateral triangles, and some German States contrived stamps so constructed that each can be divided into four smaller ones. Denmark, in 1851, tried small square stamps of the size of those we are now using, and has since rejected them in favor of longer rectangles.

Various processes are employed in their production. Of steel engraving those of the United States have always been the best specimens. The French stamps are admirably lithographed, some of the details of manufacture being kept secret. There are nations whose stamps are merely type printing; a Turkish Principality uses a woodcut; the lettering on those of one of the Roman States must have been dabbed on with a handstamp. There is stained paper, and bronzed and silvered monstrosities, like the "metallic ring" wherewith our fractions of a dollar used to be afflicted. It would also appear that the human mind has been strongly impressed in different countries with a belief that a stamp ought to have a raised or embossed surface; although, when the stamps are used, the embossing flattens out and the raised designs become imperceptible. All English stamps are on paper watermarked with a coronet, which is practically invisible, being covered with engraving, somewhat as the Irish gentleman wished to be portrayed in a landscape, just behind a tree. The stamps of Schleswig-Holstein had a silk thread run through them, before the Duchy itself was run through by the needle-gun.

There have been some hundreds of attempted substitutes for and proposed improvements upon postage stamps, more ingenious than valuable. A thing which is to be spit upon before it is sent to an esteemed friend can scarcely be called an elegant invention, but it seems to be a civilized necessity. Many contrivances have been tried to produce stamps that cannot be used after cancelation, or that do not need it. The small nutmeg-grater which is now impressed on the backs of United States stamps has some recondite relation to this purpose.

There is little to admire among the designs of postage stamps. The bust of a sovereign suffers less by the changes of fashion than his kitcat portrait in the costume of the period; that of LEOPOLD of Belgium, might have been a caricature from the pencil of GILRAY. National emblems seem appropriate, where they do not affect the devices of heraldry. The messenger of gods and tutelar divinity of thieves, with winged helmet, frequently appears. Wirtemburg once issued a sort of diminished lampmat; and Brasil used to print a kind of spider-web, with straggling numerals imprisoned in their meshes.

Stamps are sometimes put to strange uses. There are some issued in the German States, to be affixed in the Post Office, indicating not the amount of postage paid, but that to be paid by the recipient of the letter. It is barely possible that this is all the same in Dutch. Our own postage stamps deserve a place in history as the forerunners of legal tender; the little cloud that ultimately rained greenbacks. In the early days of the war, when our silver change went over the border and disgusted the Canadians, the public took to the use of stamps for currency. Shall we ever forget those that were passed about in envelopes, inseparably stuck together? How frequently, after trying all other methods of disposal, did we make a virtue of necessity, and drop them into the contribution plate! The Post Office authorities, equally annoyed by the use of dirty stamps, had a new kind issued, containing many postal devices, exchangeable for postage stamps, and entitled "postage currency." The new issue was merely intended to relieve temporary inconvenience; it became the entering wedge of a national circulating medium.

Until the present issue, ours were among the handsomest postage stamps in the world. Exception might have been taken to their want of uniformity in design, and the heads on some of them were disproportionate, but taken singly they were excellent. Among the few that bore comparison with them were those of Russia. The latter seem to be lithographs, containing each only two colors, so ingeniously arranged as to appear like the product of four printings. The 30-kopek stamp, for instance, has a faint pink ground, solid pink interior and exterior borders, and a solid green color in an oval centre, while a coat-of-arms and an inscription stand out in pure white relief from the solid colors. Some of these brilliant effects, it would seem, are peculiar to lithography. Could we not have a new stamp, in which the peculiar excellencies of both lithographic and steel engraving might be combined? Is there anything to prevent the employment of both processes upon the same paper, and the production, thereby, of a postage stamp of rich color and artistic finish? We want the best thing of the sort that is in any way possible.

Buildings Made to Burn.

The other evening Baldwin's Hotel at Lake Mahopac, consisting of four large wooden houses, was burned to the ground. Early in July Thompson's Hotel, at the same place, situated on the southern part of the lake, also a wooden structure, was burned in a few hours in open day and while filled with guests. The burning of the hotel at Cape May was so recent as to be still remembered, although this may not be the case as to the many others which, after catching fire, have defied all efforts to prevent their total destruction.

It happened singularly that both THOMPSON'S and BALDWIN'S, at the Lake, were burned while their respective owners were in the city. Mr. THOMPSON received information of his loss as he reached Croton Falls village, and Mr. BALDWIN reached the Lake on his return from the city to see his buildings wrapped in flames. There is no suspicion in either case that the burning was not accidental, and both will probably be rebuilt of wood. THOMPSON'S is in fact now in process of building.

The erection of hotels at important watering places is a matter of such public concern—involving, as it does, the safety of numerous guests—that public sentiment ought to require the security which will result from solidity in their construction. If either accident had happened at night, serious loss of life might have been the result. The fire at THOMPSON'S was supposed to have arisen from an over-heated or defective flue from the kitchen fire. BALDWIN'S, we are told, caught fire from the carelessness of one of the domestics with a lamp. There were but few persons in the building, and no adequate means of putting out the fire after it had obtained a little headway.

The temptation to build hotels outside of large cities, with wood, arises from its supposed economy, but, considering the loss occasioned by fire, it would be more economical to build of stone, especially in a region which abounds in fine quarries, such as are worked near Lake Mahopac, or of brick, which may be made in almost all localities.

The objection urged against constructing the interior walls of a large hotel with brick is this, that immense parlors and dining rooms are required on the main floor, and that it would be impossible to use brick above for bedrooms, except their walls were supported with iron beams placed over the ceiling of the large rooms, and that the expense would be too severe. But as ground is not expensive at these watering places, the sleeping rooms might be constructed conveniently in a separate wing, and on a plan which would permit the walls to be built of brick from the foundation to the roof, so that if variation in size were required, the most important in dimensions would be above each other. On this plan, the staircases being of iron, and some attention being given to the floors of halls so as to prevent ready combustion, the structure would be sufficiently fire-proof for all practical purposes, and particularly if the roof were of slate or metal.

In all country houses of stone or brick, standing detached, the outside wall should be double to prevent dampness. The interior wall is not required to be more than one brick in thickness, as it sustains no weight and may occasionally be tied by a copper or iron fastening, made to droop toward the outside wall, so as not to convey any drip from it, or a brick soaked in asphaltum may be used in the same manner.

The difficulty in putting out fires arises mainly from the use of lath and plaster, the lath being fastened to studding or ferring, and thus furnishing a flue behind the plastering, in which the fire moves rapidly and invisibly in its work of destruction.

When the interior walls are of brick the plaster is laid directly upon them, and as frequently only two coats are required as against three when applied to lath, the difference in expense is proportionately lessened. In view of the difference in the cost of subsequent repairs, also, the brick wall is much the more economical; but as the one is safe and the other highly dangerous, lath and plaster for the side-walls of rooms should be universally condemned.

All new countries are tempted, by the want of capital, to build houses of the cheapest first cost. This necessity, originally imposed upon our people, has grown into such a habit that we are still governed by it, although not pressed by the same pecuniary difficulty. Carpenters are more numerous in country towns than bricklayers, and if the structure be of wood, much of the work is done by laborers, who can use the ax and plane, and by the farmers themselves and their boys. The opinion is also quite prevalent that houses of wood are healthier, being dry, than those of stone. But it is well known that stone houses, with double walls, are dry at all seasons, and cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than any others.

The tendency to build houses subject to total destruction by fire is encouraged by persons engaged in the work—carpenters, masons and architects—and our Insurance Companies exhibit a singular want of earnestness and skill or they would adopt such general rules applicable to the business of Insurance as would make it the interest of owners to use as little wood as possible and erect buildings of a solid and safe character capable of benefiting not only ourselves but the generations to succeed.

In one of the newspaper accounts of the damage caused by the recent flood, we were surprised to see the announcement that the shores of the Hudson River for thirty miles were "strewn with lumber, pumps, apples, stores and hogsheads. Since the time of the wind storm which was so powerful as to carry away a sand bank, and leave the swallow's holes sticking out a foot or so, we had heard of nothing so remarkable as a rainstorm which had, over a large section of the country, carried away the pumps, and when to that was added the apparent discrimination against stores, in favor of other buildings, it was no wonder that the flood should be described as "totally unprecedented." A closer inspection, however, showed us that instead of an unprecedented meteorological phenomenon, we had before us only an instance of the work of that imp who is the pest of printing houses, and who had made the types read "pumps and stores," instead of "pumpkins and staves."

The supply of Croton in the reservoir has happily increased to such an extent, during the past few days, that we may now safely dispel all fears of a water-famine. This is due, of course, to the recent heavy rains. The public is informed, consequently, that the Croton Board, in view of the increased supply, has rescinded its order against sprinkling the streets with Croton water, and we shall therefore be relieved of much of the unpleasantness of dusty streets. Still it would be a great deal better if the dirt were removed, and if permanent utilization of the river water be effected, as it might be, there need be no farther trouble from the failure of Croton.

We notice that another man has come forward with a lock which he is anxious to have submitted to a thorough test in order to prove that it cannot be picked by the most expert burglar. It is time the public should understand that there is not, and cannot, be such a thing as a burglar-proof lock. The modern marauder has certainly proven often enough that, given opportunity, he can force his way anywhere. True, he may not pick the lock, but if by use of the jack-screw or other means he demolishes the strong box and carries away the valuables, we presume the purpose of the lock is defeated, and that, practically, it has been proven that it is not burglar-proof. There is but one way to be certainly insured against loss at the hands of our enterprising outlaws—that is, to have nothing worth stealing.

We congratulate Philadelphia upon the possession of a sensible Judge. One of the persons implicated in the attempted assassination of Revenue Officer BROOKS, being brought before him on *habeas corpus*, was asked if he had himself applied for the issuing of the process, and, upon a negative reply being given, the writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded. If all Judges would pursue a similar course, the writ of *habeas corpus* would be less liable to abuse, speculative attorneys being more frequently foiled, and the best interests of society conserved in the same ratio. If, by any means, a stop can be put to the gratuitous commencement of proceedings in *habeas corpus*, the abuse of the process will be to some extent decreased without infringing in the least upon its legitimate use.

In winding up the Albert Insurance Company, the Vice-Chancellor restricts the costs of receivership and other legal expenses, and declares that "a public company is not to be considered as a carcass to be preyed upon." Such a doctrine in this country would, we presume, be regarded with horror—as trenching on one of the dearest rights and prerogatives of the legal fraternity. But it might, perhaps, stop litigation, by making the "fat pickings" of a corporation less covetable than they are now.

As passage across the lower end of the City Hall Park is now forever stopped, our City authorities would add to the convenience of many thousands every day if they would facilitate crossing from Park-row to Broadway by such means as still remain. For instance, openings might, with propriety, be made in the railings, and paths cut therefrom and graveled; and the beaten and muddy track outside of the north end of the Post Office contractor's fence might be improved and furnished with an additional lamp or two. These easy improvements are all the more called for in view of the long period which must elapse before the new building can be finished.

Even if they should ever remove the national capital to the Missouri or Mississippi, Washington need not be dejected. They cannot take away the Potomac nor the beautiful and promising vineyards now spreading over the hills around the city, for instance, at Kendal Green, on the Maryland side, and Rock Creek, and especially on the heights of the Virginia shore. The Washington *Star* gives a very encouraging account of the new grape culture carried on by a number of gentlemen, especially by Mr. PHILLIPS, who having begun a few years ago on the last-mentioned locality, is now enabled to surprise the community by the size and flavor of his grape-clusters. The "Potomac Fruit Growers' Association," which has resulted from these experiments, will no doubt make Washington another Cincinnati—to say nothing of Johanniskey or Montepulciano.

The Ladies' Junta, like the Cuban Junta, is eager to try conclusions with the powers of despotism; and Mrs. NORTON is the Goicouria of the grand liberating enterprise. She would also join issue with impetuosity on the general election of the State, regardless of consequences. But there are dangers ahead. In the one case, there is the American vessel-of-war just now in the harbor of Havana—to say nothing of the gunboats—and in the other the "dread laugh" of Mr. GREELEY, as suggested so opportunely by Mrs. STANTON. That last consideration very naturally terrified the ladies into a rejection of the Norton strategy. They will begin to study the law-books instead, probably.

The poor Mormons are a good deal exercised just now by the Gentile influences about them, and all the innovations and moving accidents of the time. After that whirlwind rush of the Pacific Railroad came the earthquake; and after this came the still small voice of Vice-President COLFAX, demonstrating from the Book of Mormon that polygamy is not a divine institution, but an afterthought. All these things are against BRIGHAM. We are informed by the telegraph that two or three hundred Mormons have been sent into Europe to recruit; but we strongly suspect that they are deserters and not missionaries, and don't mean to go back or send any one back. They might have borne with many things—even the penury of a single wife—but the earthquake was probably too much for them. The Book of Mormon gives no insurance or assurance against earthquakes.

Things are not so bad as they seem. We are not going to be entirely overrun by the Mongolians very probably. The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives us, from the statistical returns of that port, the assurance that the influx is not at all alarming—that while, from 1858 to 1863, it amounted to about 8,000 yearly, it numbered from 1864 to 1868 about 3,000 per annum. If the departures be taken as a set off, the addition to our population would be found very inconsiderable. The *Bulletin* thinks that if the Chinese were left to themselves in the matter, there would be no inconvenience from that immigration. Indeed, it is not hard to see that anything dangerous in it would result from the supplying of the Chinese labor of the market by Mr. KOOPMANSHAP, or any other men of that stamp among the thrifty Celestials.

As the chilly nights come on, the veterans of the army of Station House lodgers reappear, and with them this year have come many new recruits. These outcasts, constantly increasing in number, and yearly becoming more abject and useless, present a difficulty with which the authorities will soon be forced to grapple. These men and women cannot always be permitted to annoy the public by pertinacious begging by day, and breed pestilence at night by crowding into the contracted lodging rooms of the Station Houses. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that these people will not work except upon compulsion, and the City will, in the end, be forced to provide some refuge where they will be not only innocuous, but where their labor can be rendered productive.

The Perilous Voyage of the Steamer New-York.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 9.

A passenger has communicated to us the following account of the escape of the steamer *New-York*, of the International Line, under perilous circumstances, on her trip from St. John to Boston in the late storm:

"The voyage as far as Eastport was pleasant as usual. The wind, which had been blowing freshly from the S. E. all the forenoon, gradually increased, so that by 3 o'clock P. M., when the boat was ready to start, it was deemed imprudent to continue the voyage. The direction of the wind and its increasing violence rendered it unsafe for the vessel to remain at the wharf, and Captain E. B. WINCHESTER sought shelter and safety for his ship in a land-locked cove, a course the wisdom of which was fully demonstrated by succeeding events, as the wharves and vessels lying in the docks at Eastport were nearly all destroyed.

"We steamed into 'Rumery's Bay,' and having the high land of Lubec between us and the wind, cast anchor at 4 P. M. under the land, less than half a league off. A number of coasters, loaded with lumber, had also sought shelter there. It seemed impossible but that with the land so near and so high between us and the gale we should be able to ride it out in safety. But how little did we know of the strength and violence of the elements! The gale kept steadily increasing, with darkness and rain, till 7½, when the hurricane deck was started up from its fastenings for half its length on one side, the roof and sides of the main saloon on the main deck swaying and bending like pasteboard. Every moment threatened to unroof the state rooms and saloon cabin, where were at least a hundred passengers, who, in that event, would have been instantly swept into the sea. The scene presented was awful. Strong men turned pale; children and women screamed; some knelt in prayer. Officers of the boat threw life-preservers into the state rooms. It is the unanimous opinion, so far as I have been able to gather it, that had our anchorage held, the ship would have survived but a few moments longer. She must, to all appearance, have been torn to pieces, so far as her upper works were concerned, by the fury of the tempest. Providentially—in answer to prayer, no doubt—she parted both her chain cables and lost both her anchors, the larger of which had held her in Pamlico Sound, in the gale during the war when all else about her went down or ashore. This was our salvation. She yielded to the wind which she could not otherwise have withstood. We then were in the hand of God alone, drifting like a feather before that wild tempest. He guided us, for when we struck the lee shore it was upon mud bottom, in a sheltered cove, where we lay for near an hour, while the tempest was spending its fury. We went on a little before high water of the highest tide known for years; and after being tied to the trees awhile, it was found to be necessary, in order to save the ship, to get her off before low water. So by some means, known to better sailors than myself, she was got off of that lee shore in such a gale. But to the consternation of Captain and crew, it was found, when we were out to sea again, that the rudder was unmanageable, the rudder post having been broken short off, as was afterward found, against the shore or some reef while drifting to it. And here we were at sea in a gale of islands and jutting points, on a dark night, without rudder or anchor, and the gale [illegible] upon us, though moderating. How were we then saved who can tell? Was it not something more than human skill? [illegible] one way and then the other, as the approach to land made it necessary, and the gale [illegible] favoring, we were drifted back to Eastport and into the very wharf we had started from before, as handsomely as [illegible] day and all the ship's passengers safe.

"Strong resolutions of approval and admiration of the admirable skill and conduct of the Captain and crew were passed by the grateful and happy passengers, and Rev. A. MCKENZIE, of Boston, a passenger, was called on to offer a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the great deliverance."

Perils of a Lighthouse Keeper.

Mr. THOMAS EARLE, the keeper of the beacon light, at this port, did not like the looks of things at about 6 P. M., on Monday. The sea was blowing from the S. W., carrying the waves with great force over the lighthouse. He determined to leave it and go ashore over the bar. He made the attempt and went some distance, and he had to retrace his steps. As the storm proceeded, the tower was carried away, the bell borne overboard, the lower part of the lighthouse and globes broken. The lower part of the lighthouse was filled with water. The seas broke over the upper part of it, but Mr. EARLE closed the hatchway to keep the water from [illegible] in the centre part. But the lamp having lost its glass covering, and the [illegible] flickering, fanned by the storm, [illegible] the woodwork, and tureatened [illegible] the commencement of a conflagration in addition to the winds and waves. Mr. EARLE, however, managed to put an umbrella over the light, so as to extinguish the fire, and then taking a swinging lantern, hold it [illegible] he occupied, and so to remain from 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning, when he sought the shore! He passed a most miserable night [illegible] the lighthouse, passed [illegible] and water and fire that [illegible] est heart, and has [illegible] houses completely shattered.

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT EASTPORT, ME.

Great Destruction of Property and Life.

Honors to the Late Ex-President Pierce.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Disastrous Fire at Rochester University.

THE STORM IN MAINE.

Fearful Hurricane at Eastport—The Town in Ruins—Terrible Loss of Life—A Large Number of Vessels Wrecked—The Swift River Freshet—Immense Destruction of Property.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 5, *via* BANGOR, Me., Oct. 9.—This town was visited by a fearful hurricane last night, vessels, wharves, stores and fish-houses were smashed to atoms. Great quantities of fish and oil were destroyed.

The steamer *New-York* narrowly escaped loss with all on board. She was driven ashore and lost both anchors and her rudder. Many of the merchants here have lost all their property. The heaviest losers are J. & S. Griffin, $10,000; E. W. French, $6,000 and J. S. Pearce. J. & S. Griffin lost their vessels, fish and storehouses. Mr. Pearce lost his store and all the stock. E. W. French had vessels wrecked and stores and wharves washed away. Most of the fishing vessels are in pieces.

EASTPORT, Oct. 6, *via* BANGOR, Oct. 9.—Twenty-seven vessels are ashore in Rumney's Bay. The schooners *Romp* and *Percy* were badly damaged. The schooner *Rio* was lost in St. Andrew's Bay, with all on board. A bark, at New River, was lost with all on board—seventeen in number. Grand Menan is swept, with all the wiers and smokehouses. The towns of Lubec, Pembroke and Percy lose heavily. Houses and barns were blown down.

This tornado is worse for Eastport than the great fire. The vessels ashore are the *Sarah, Convoy, Empress, Ward, Boston, Burns, Bob, Starlight, Belle, M. J. Langhton, Speedwell, Debonaire, Margie, Willie, Mowe*, and others. The *Convoy, Speedwell, Commodore*, and some others, are complete wrecks. The revenue cutter *Mosswood* was disabled at the beginning of the storm, and could render no assistance. All the smoke-houses are down, and the smoked herring and oil are lost. The loss cannot be less than $500,000. A large part of the town is a perfect wreck.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 9.—The *Evening Journal* has a report of a great freshet on Swift River, in Oxford County, showing a rise of thirty-six feet in twelve hours in that stream, which is a tributary of the Androscoggin. The improvements of the Lewiston Steam Mill Company, for lumbering operations, were destroyed, and their large dam swept away. Scores of inter-vale farms were covered several feet deep with sand. Numerous houses and barns were demolished. The people barely escaped with their lives, and with the children in their arms, to the mountains. The farmers living on the river are impoverished and homeless.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Respect to his Memory—Action in the Various Departments at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following orders have been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1869.

Pursuant to the order of the President, this Department will be closed on Monday, the 11th inst., as a mark of respect to the memory of Ex-President PIERCE.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

In obedience to an order by the President, as a mark of respect to the memory of Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, deceased, this Department will be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and its several bureaus, offices and Custom Houses throughout the United States will be closed on Monday, the 11th inst., the day on which the obsequies of the deceased will be solemnized. The public works under the control of this Department will also be suspended, and the flags kept at half-mast on that day.

(Signed) J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 69.—In compliance with the instructions of the President and the Secretary of War, on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. and the order read to them, after which all the labors of the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff at dawn of day, thirteen guns fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun; at the close of day a national salute of thirty-seven guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of thirty days.

By command of General SHERMAN.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant-Adjutant General.

In pursuance of the order of the President, it is hereby directed that twenty-one guns be fired at intervals of one minute each at the several navy yards and stations on the day when this order may be received in time; otherwise on the day after its receipt; commencing at noon; and also on board the flag-ships in each fleet.

The flags of the several navy yards, naval stations, marine barracks and vessels in commission will be placed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the day when the minute guns are fired. All officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for twenty days.

By order of GEORGE N. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Serious Illness at Chicago—It is Feared he Cannot Recover.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Admiral FARRAGUT has been in this city several days lying dangerously ill at the Sherman House. He took cold during an excursion on the Lake, which has resulted in congestive chills, and grave apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Disastrous Fire—Valuable Cabinets Destroyed—The Loss Heavy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—This evening the large frame buildings in the rear of the University of Rocester, containing the laboratory, workshops, and the private minerological, zoological and other cabinets of Prof. HENRY WARD, and his plaster casts, moulds and models, were destroyed by fire. Most, if not all, of the zoological cabinet was saved comparatively uninjured. The minerological cabinet was burned. The value of the whole is estimated at about $60,000. The insurance is between $35,000 and $40,000. The large cabinets sold by the Professor to the University are safe in the University. The fire has destroyed the labor of years, and articles that cannot be replaced. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

Disaster on Lake Michigan—Loss of a Canadian Vessel—Four Persons Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Intelligence from the Eastern Shore reports the Canada vessel *Kate Bully* water-logged and capsized. The Captain and first mate KENNEDY, ED. CORBET and MERRILL BALEY were lost, the balance of the crew were picked up by the *Black Hawk* and saved.

Return of Jefferson Davis from England.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived here this afternoon by the steamship *Baltimore* from Southampton.

The Removal of the National Capital—The Coming Convention in St. Louis—Arrival of Land Speculators in Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—The National Capital Executive Committee have received assurances that the several Congressional districts of Indiana and Kentucky, in consequence of the failure of the Governors of those States to appoint delegates, have taken the matter in hand, and will appoint their quota of delegates to represent them in the Convention to be held in St. Louis on the 20th inst.

A number of capitalists from the East arrived at Omaha yesterday, with the view of investing in Omaha and in the Northwestern Railroad, a part of which they intend building this year.

Sinking of a Steamer on the Delaware River—Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—The steamer *S. L. Felton*, belonging to the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Company, ran on a rock or sunken pier during a dense fog on the Delaware River, while coming into the dock at Claymont. The passengers were transferred to the steamer *Hancock*, and continued their trip to the city. No one was injured or lost. The *Felton* is in shore, in a few feet of water, and not lower down than when floating.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Reports from Generals Duncan and Augur—Affairs in Dakota—More Troops Asked for—Excitement Among the Ogallallahs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—The latest reports from General DUNCAN, on the Republican River, confirm the previous reports of his success against the Indians. The quantity of valuable material captured is much greater than at first reported. General AUGUR arrived at Cheyenne from Fort Fetterman on the 7th inst. He is accompanied by five of the most influential chiefs of the Northern Arapahoes, who have come to consult Governor CAMPBELL in reference to a meeting of the Snakes, Shoshones and other friendly tribes, with whom they desire a treaty to protect themselves against the Southern Sioux and Cheyennes. The latter are very hostile, and threaten the Arapahoes with annihilation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Governor BURBANK, of Dakota, *Ex-Officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that Territory, has forwarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs copies of letters from First Lieutenant WOODSON, of the Commissary, and Captain D. C. POOLE, Indian Agent at the Whetstone Agency in that Territory, with reference to the present and anticipated troubles among the Indians there, and asking that troops be stationed there. Lieutenant WOODSON reports that the subsistence stores at the agency are in a great state of insecurity. The recent disturbances among the Indians, occasioned by the introduction of whisky, has resulted in the destruction of public property. A disposition is manifested on their part to kill the beef cattle sent there for their use. Frequent instances have occurred already. A request is made for a sufficient number of troops to insure the necessary safety to the public property and the lives of the employes.

Captain POOLE reports that the Ogallallahs and Brules under his charge are smarting under their defeat by General CARR and his Pawnee scouts in July last, and are being constantly incited by less friendly Indians, with whom they are in daily communication, to revenge the death of their fallen comrades. They have organized a war party against the Pawnees, and have visited near their Reservation and taken some scalps. The Pawnees, in return, lately visited the Whetstone Agency and stole a number of horses.

An Offer of Volunteers from the Governor of Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Late Arizona advices have been received. Governor SAFFORD has offered General THOMAS 300 volunteers, all of whom are old Indian fighters, for a six months' campaign; the Governor to furnish them with rations and ammunition.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chinese and the Fourteenth Amendment—Large Fire in San Francisco—Prominent Arrivals in That City—Mineral Discoveries in Nevada—A Riot and Death of an Army Officer in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—Judge SAWYER, of the District Court, has decided that Chinese testimony is admissible against white men, under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

A fire occurred last night on Sacramento-street, below Front-street, which destroyed property to the amount of $80,000.

A large excursion party, including Governor WARD, of New-Jersey; Colonel ORDWAY, of Washington City, and Hon. CHARLES KNAPP, of New-York, arrived here to-day. Resolutions were adopted by the party complimenting the Chicago and Northwestern, Union, Central and Western Pacific Railroads. The party assert that the latter road is fully equal to the eastern roads.

The *Daily Herald* has suspended publication.

Important mineral discoveries have been made in the State of Nevada, fifteen miles south of Carlin Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Late Arizona advices state that a riot occurred at Prescott on the 20th of September. Three soldiers were killed and one wounded.

Major MCCOMBER, of the United States Army, was recently accidentally killed at Junction.

Movements of Vice-President Colfax and Party.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—Vice President COLFAX is in Cheyenne, where he will remain for a few days, on account of the illness of his mother. The rest of the party, except Governor BROSS and family, continued the trip eastward.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Arrival in Montreal—A Grand Reception—He is to Visit the United States in the Spring.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—The Prince left Kingston at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. An immense crowd on the wharf attended the departure. The steamer *Bay of Quinte*, filled with excursionists, accompanied the Prince to Gonaquete. At Brockville a large crowd gathered and an address was presented to the Prince. He reached Prescott at 5 o'clock P. M. The Governor-General and party left for Ottawa amidst great enthusiasm. The boat remained over night at Brannar's wharf, and left at 8 o'clock this morning, stopping at Cornwall, where a band and a guard of honor were in waiting with a crowd of persons. The day was very fine. Baptiste, an Indian pilot, came off from Caughnawaga with two canoes, twenty men in each, singing. The Prince reached Montreal at 2 o'clock P. M., where 15,000 persons were assembled on the wharf. Mayor WORKHAM presented an address, and the Prince returned his thanks. He then drove to Rosemount. Crowds of persons lined the streets and filled the windows. The arches over the streets were very elegant and imposing. The Prince lunched with the Mayor. The Queen, J. G. BENNER and HORACE GREELEY were toasted. In the evening there was an illumination. The Prince will go to Ottawa on Monday, to remain for ten days. He will then return to duty at Montreal. The Prince will visit the United States in May, unless there is a change in the present plans.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegates at Louisville—The Lawrenceburg, Ind., Delegation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—Delegates to the Commercial Convention are arriving by every train. Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE and wife reached the city to-day.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Oct. 9.—Mayor SWOPE has appointed J. H. Burkam, L. B. Lewis, E. B. Dobell, E. G. Hayes, A. A. Helfer, Gideon Renner and John B. Garnier to represent the interests of this city at the Commercial Convention to be held at Louisville on Oct. 12.

BASE BALL.

Athletics and Keystones in Philadelphia—Syracuse vs. Oswego—A Game at the Latter City.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Seven innings of a match of base ball were played to-day by the Athletic and Keystone Clubs, which resulted: Athletics, 37; Keystones, 12.

OSWEGO, Oct. 9.—The game of base ball played at Oswego between the Central City, of Syracuse, and Ontarios, of Oswego, was won by the Ontarios by a score of 29 to 27.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Earnings for September.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of September were $743,709 96, an increase of $175,058 14 over the month of August.

POLITICAL.

Republican Senatorial Nominations in the Twentieth and Twenty-Second Districts, New-York.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Twentieth Senatorial District, held here to-day, AUGUSTUS R. ELWOOD, of this village, was unanimously nominated for Senator.

POTSDAM JUNCTION, Oct. 9.—Hon. ABRAM X. PARKER was to-day unanimously renominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of this (the Seventeenth) District, composed of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

Senator Folger Renominated in the Twenty-sixth District—Assembly Nomination in Niagara County.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At the Twenty-sixth District Convention, held here to-day, CHARLES J. FOLGER was renominated for Senator the fifth term.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Niagara County, held in this city to-day, Colonel LEWIS S. PAYNE was nominated as the Democratic candidate for member of the Assembly, to succeed RANSOM M. SKEELS.

Saratoga County Democratic Convention—The Ticket Nominated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democrats have nominated THOS. G. YOUNG for County Clerk, CHAS. H. HURLBERT for County Treasurer, CHAS. F. MOTT for Superintendent of the Poor, ISAIAH FULLER for Member of the Assembly from the First District.

Republican Assembly Nomination in Madison County.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Hon. LEONARD C. KILHAM was to-day renominated for the Assembly by acclamation, by the Republicans of the Second District of Madison County.

THE STAGE.

The Week's Amusements.

There has been rather a dearth of novelty at the City theatres during the past week, but as this is commonly the sign of prosperity and public satisfaction, we presume that neither managers nor audiences have anything of which to complain. The weather has been very favorable for the drama, as well as for the races, and numerous gatherings have been the rule wherever tolerable amusement has been offered.

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI has steadily maintained the enthusiasm of her audiences at the high point achieved on her first appearance, and the delight and wonder elicited by her superb execution show no abatement. The Brooklyn concerts have been as successful as those of New-York, and there is not the least doubt that Mlle. PATTI's career through the country will be a series of triumphs. The *matinée* yesterday was thronged to discomfort, and it has been found expedient to give an extra concert, which is accordingly announced for to-morrow night. There will also be one additional concert in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has confirmed the favorable impression recorded in these columns last Tuesday by crowding the Fifth-avenue Theatre nightly in "Twelfth Night." Her *Viola* has improved with repetition, and she will ultimately play the character with much finish and elegance. That there are certain faults of inexperience in her impersonation may be freely admitted; but there is a freshness and an air of delicacy and breeding about Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' acting which make it infinitely more agreeable to a refined taste than the efforts of many artists of longer training and of greater conventional skill. Mr. DALY has striven hard to make the season at his pretty theatre a remunerative one, and we are glad to be able to anticipate his success. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS is underlined to appear here in *Rosalind*, but the management will be wise to let "Twelfth Night" run as long as it will.

We have only to repeat the record of last week concerning Miss BATEMAN's great attractiveness in "Leah." Booth's Theatre has been filled every night by audiences who have repeatedly been warmed to enthusiasm, and there are no indications of diminution either in numbers or admiration. Miss BATEMAN's original engagement was for but four weeks, but we imagine a reëngagement will be almost a peremptory necessity. It will not answer for this excellent young artist to depart without letting the New-York public see her in other *rôles* which she has made almost distinctively her own as she has that of "Leah;" and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made to prevent such a calamity. Mr. ARTHUR MATHISON's creditable dramatization of "Enoch Arden" has been well played at this theatre on the two last Saturday nights, to the satisfaction of those who have witnessed it, who speak very favorably of the literary merits of the adapter.

At Wallack's "Progress," which, in despite of the sinister comments of the *Saturday Review*, and of the imputed claims of M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, we persist in thinking one of Mr. ROBERTSON's ablest efforts, has continued to please intelligent audiences, and will be repeated at intervals during the season. Of plot, as we have before said, this comedy has very little. Its merit is almost solely in the dialogue and situations. And as the latter are slight enough, the dialogue is substantially the interest of the piece. Now, this dialogue is about as much like the dialogue of *Les Ganaches* as the dialogue of ALEXANDER DUMAS is like that of THACKERAY: and, therefore, the attempt to deprive Mr. ROBERTSON of credit on the score of his "adapting" SARDOU is, in this regard, simply ridiculous. "An Unequal Match" is to be acted at Wallack's to-morrow night, and "Caste" on Tuesday.

At the Academy of Music two very respectable performances on Friday of "Robert le Diable," and on Saturday of "Lucie di Lammermoor," have been given by the French Opera Company for their own benefit, and we are happy to say not without tangible results. The company includes several meritorious artists, and although the manager doubtless committed the error of underestimating the calibre of the operatic talent to which New-York has of late years been accustomed, this was hardly the fault of the singers, who have done their utmost to please, and have been placed by the failure of the enterprise in a humiliating and distressing situation. We shall rejoice to know that they have been comfortably extricated from their difficulties, and are able to look forward to a more promising future.

Concerning the other theatres very little need be said. The drama of "The Streets of New-York" has been extremely well received at the Olympic, and will continue this week, in the enjoyment of a prosperous run. "Formosa," which was played all last week at Niblo's, is to be acted for the last time on Saturday next, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appearing in "East Lynne" for six nights, commencing on the following Monday. The French Theatre will be opened to-morrow evening, when "Sam" will be rendered by Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU and a very strong company. The New-York Circus will be opened for the season to-morrow also. Musically, this week will not be notable. On Saturday, however, an interesting concert will be given by the directors and *attachés* of the American Conservatory of Music, at Irving Hall. The *artistes* are: Mlle. LOUISA ORLOFF, the favorite concert singer; Mons. F. SALMSON, the celebrated lyric baritone, from Sweden, (his first *début* in America;) Mr. MARK S. PINNER, pianist; Herr CARL FEININGER, violinist; Herr HUGO BUSSMEYER, pianist; Herr CARL ALVES, tenor, and the well-known HESS children. The proceeds of the concert will accrue to the Avondale fund.

Current Talk.

Mme. CAMILLE URSO, the eminent violinist, was among the passengers by the *Lafayette*, from Europe, Thursday. She proceeds at once, we believe, to fulfill an engagement in San Francisco, Cal....Mr. G. L. FOX and the KIRALFYS depart on a starring tour to-morrow. Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE directs the movements of the planets, which are to shine in Newark on Tuesday and subsequent nights, and at a later date in Brooklyn....Mr. DE CORDOVA, the accomplished and genial humorist, commences his annual course of three lectures, at Steinway Hall, on Oct. 25. He first alludes to "The Shaw Family at Home," then to "Our New Clergyman," and finally to "Whiffin and Sniffin" ....Miss JEAN HOSMER acted in "Foul Play" in Rochester Thursday and Friday....BRIGNOLI sang in Albany, Sunday. The Albany Academy of Music had been opened, and the newspapers of the city are quarreling over its worth as a structure. Some denounce it as a death trap. Mr. FRANK LAWLOR and Miss AUGUSTA DARGON were the leading artistes..Miss ROSE HERSEE has become an established favorite in Philadelphia ....CARLOTTA PATTI sings in Boston on Thursday and Friday....The CLODOCHES are at the Howard Athenæum in Boston.....Mr. WILLIAM WHALLEY is acting at the Olympic..... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL plays in Providence Monday....HERMANN, prestidigitateur, in Hartford Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.....LOTTA was last week in Toledo..... LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates were at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM was at De Bar's Opera House, in St. Louis....The New-Orleans Varieties was to have been opened on Monday last; Mr. E. H. MORTON and Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN are among the best known of Mr. FLOYD's *artistes*....Miss ELISE HOLT was still, at last accounts, at the Alhambra, in San Francisco....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE arrived in the California metropolis on the 28th ult.....Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN afflicted the playgoers of Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 1.

Foreign Gossip.

WAGNER'S NEW OPERA.

Mr. H. F. CHORLEY, an English musical critic of good repute, prints in the latest issue of the *Athenæum* an answer to a defence of RICHARD WAGNER (whose new opera, "Das Rheingold," has just achieved at Munich a *succès d'estime*, only) by a Mr. WALTER BACHE. Last week's *Athenæum*, says Mr. CHORLEY, gave a new and amusing proof of the nature of the grounds on which such honest persons as bow the knee to Herr WAGNER claim homage for their uncouth and shapeless musical idol. The concocter of "Das Rheingold" has, in Mr. WALTER BACHE, found a champion more earnest than original, more peremptory than powerful or prudent. Let us look into the reason of such championship. First, Mr. BACHE tells us, we "must consider a Wagner opera" as "a drama with musical declamation, a work consisting of music, poetry, scenery and action." Ere thus bidden "to eat the leek," old-fashioned students like myself, I submit, had already been instructed to consider that the above-cited four elements were indispensable to every opera, whether the same was classical in the observance of unities, or romantic in its appeals to the fancy. Possibly Mr. BACHE intended to say that no single element should predominate; that the scene-painter and the machinist should hold an equal place with that of the dramatist who devises the tale in poetry, of the musician who clothes it with all the garnitures of a beautiful art, subject to certain and definite laws, and that of the actors who exhibit the thoughts completed rather than nakedly expressed by the skill and science of the musician. All separation for the purpose of analysis of any of the elements aforesaid is thereby protested against by Mr. BACHE. A green canvas tree is thereby asserted to be as "worthy" (to quote old grammar) as a musical phrase—a thump on the drum as superb as any flash of genius on the part of a Pasta, a Lablache, a Malibran. Let such a fallacy pass, that we may come to a truism of its kind equally astounding. Mr. W. BACHE insists that no clear understanding of the Wagnerian shows can be arrived at without the admirer, or recusant, as may be, having been present at an efficient performance of them, or the study of some entire scene at a pianoforte recital, accompanied by the voice. "By this means," continues our enthusiast, "in the case of WAGNER, the mind must distinctly realize and retain a train of musical and poetical thought which has never before been expressed, which may occupy half an hour in its delivery, and which becomes more clear and definite after being actually heard than can possibly be the case after being merely imagined." It is certainly as well to know something about that which the hearer pretends to judge; but such an amazing concession does not help us to the solution of Mr. BACHE's difficulty. AUDREY's question, "Is it a true thing?" remains unanswered. Are we considering a stately edifice,

> —a pleasure dome of rare device,

and composed of precious material, pointing upward to the skies? or some chaotic monster not meriting the name of a building, in which every accepted law and proportion are reversed or set aside, and in which, failing gold and marble and precious stones, we are bidden to accept, by way of novelty, such rubbish as great artificers of genius have cast aside by reason of its meanness and want of worth? No reiteration of flat and pompous truisms, I am convinced, will give grace, variety or originality to the inane and unmeaning phrases allotted to the singers in "Das Rheingold,"—dramatic interest or poetry to its awkward and scarcely intelligible legend, told in flat or outrageous language—nor practicability to scenic combinations ridiculous because impossible. Every condition that Mr. WALTER BACHE demands (including that of preliminary study of the pianoforte score) was complied with by many who attended the careful and excellent, and all but complete, presentment of "Das Rheingold" at its rehearsal. Of course, the impression of miserable weariness made on these by bad choice of the drama, by monotony and want of significance in ideas, worse arrangement of it for music, and an absurdity of scenery, is ascribed by Mr. BACHE to "preconceived prejudice," to "critical obstinacy and incompetence," and to a feeling embittered by Herr WAGNER's polemical habit of exalting himself by abusing his betters, (not forgetting his cant about Judaism.) But Mr. BACHE's assertions, unsupported by proof, will no more attract a public to the booth of a transcendental charlatan than my impressions will destroy that which deserves to thrive and live, even as the music of the great masters has thriven, and still lives on the opera stages of Germany, Italy, France and England. There may be fits of disease and bad taste; but that which is true and real is great, and, as the adage says, "will prevail."

SHERIDAN IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal that "the 'School for Scandal' has been adapted for the German stage under the name of 'Schleicher und Genossen,' or 'Sneak and Company,' by RUDOLF GENEE, and is now performing to full houses at the Royal Schauspielhaus. The taste of the public, both in England and Germany, was less fastidious in the latter half of the last century and the beginning of this than it is now, and the adapter has shown his judgment in omitting some of those equivocal jokes of the gossiping clique, which convulsed the diaphragms of our grandfathers and fathers, but which are received with less indulgence by a modern audience. For these, however, he has substituted other jokes of a more innocent nature, and some of them at least very good ones. The entire plot, a great part of the dialogue, and all the characters have been retained, and yet in a certain sense an exception must be made with regard to the latter, for SHERIDAN's *Sir Peter Teazle*, as played by FARREN, is wanting. It is true a certain *Herr Balders* and his wife are introduced in precisely similar circumstances and situations to those of *Sir Peter* and *Lady Teazle*—they have their matrimonial squabbles, and are engaged in similar intrigues; but the whole conception of *Balders'* part is so utterly different from the English conception of *Sir Peter* as known to English audiences that it is difficult for an Englishman to recognize any identity. Whereas, both the get-up and acting of *Sir Peter's* part are essentially humorous, and constitute one of the main attractions of the original play, *Herr Balders* is represented as a quiet, every-day, sober gentleman, devoid of eccentricities, and his relations to his wife are treated with very little humor from beginning to end. In short, *Sir Peter*, transformed into *Herr Balders*, may be compared to that prosiest of all SHERIDAN's characters, *Falkland*, in the "Rivals," and though his weakness may occasionally excite a smile, it will never broaden into a laugh. I am quite at a loss to judge how far the fault lies with the adapter or the actor; but, certainly, as now represented, "Schleicher und Genossen" is very much like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. The acting, generally speaking, is good, but not so effective as I remember to have seen in the original piece at the Haymarket."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the Holborn Theatre, in London, "Plain English," an adaptation of "Les Parisiens de la Décadence," has been represented. Mr. T. MORTON is the successful adapter.....The new theatre to be erected in the Strand, on the site of the Bentinck Club, will, it is expected, be opened at Christmas. It will be under the management of Miss M. OLIVER, now of the New Royalty.....At the Charing Cross, "Les Mensonges Innocents" have been done into English, under the title of "Little Fibs."....A people's theatre on a mammoth scale is to be erected near King's Cross....Mr. BOUCICAULT is reported to be quite ill...."Les Couteaux d'Or," a five-act drama, adapted by M. FERDINAND DUGUE from a romance of M. PAUL FEVAL, has been produced at the Paris Ambigu Comique. It is a thoroughly "extravagant" piece. Its success was very moderate....A drama called "Le Batard" had been successful at the Odéon ....M. BAGIER has acquired, with a view to early representation, the right to produce in Paris "Maria Stuarda," an unpublished opera of DONIZETTI's written in 1833 for the Theatre San Carlo, of Naples, but placed under an interdict by the Government of the day on account of the legend ....At the first representation of "La Petite Fadette," Mme. GALLI-MARIE fainted away from excitement during the performance. The score of this work has been sold to MM. BRANDUS, the publishers, for 15,000 francs....BALFE, the celebrated composer, has returned to Paris to superintend the production of the "Bohemian Girl"....Prince PONIATOWSKI, responding to the personal request of the Viceroy of Egypt, transmitted by DRANPET-BEY, has composed the score of a hymn which will be executed at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.... Herr WAGNER has applied for admission into the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques, and has requested M. AUBER to stand sponsor to him. Herr WAGNER has in this shown unusual good taste; but what can the author of "Le Domino Noir" find to say in favor of the concocter of "Rheingold?"....Herr RUBINSTEIN is completing a pianoforte *fantasia*, in four movements, and a cantata, "The Tower of Babel." The latter is to be made available for stage representation, and is to be heard, for the first time, in Vienna, in January. ....BADER, the Nestor of German tenors, has recently died at Baden, at the advanced age of 80 years. He was pensioned off in 1849 by the Opera in Berlin....*La Fama* reports that an unpublished opera by ROSSINI, "Giovanna d'Arco," is about to be produced at the Fenice of Venice, under the management of Signor SCALABERNI, formerly *impresario* of the Bologna Theatre. The libretto is said to be by LEON PILLET. We quote the report without placing any faith in it....Yet another opera on the subject of "Alessandro Stradella!" The latest setting is by Signor FRANCESCO GARZILLI, and has just been published at Naples....The Theatre Argentina at Rome has given a performance of MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable." The Romish censors, however, objected to the name of the great enemy of the human race being in the title, and so the opera was rechristened "Roberto di Picardia."

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Decision of the Court of Appeals—Thomas Stephens Declared to be the Rightful President of the Board.

The Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision in the case of the People of the State of New-York, on the relation of JOHN J. BRADLEY against THOMAS STEPHENS, which is of importance to the City of New-York. The relators commenced an action in the nature of *quo warranto*, to try the title to the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The relator, BRADLEY, was nominated on the 7th of December, 1866, by the Mayor of this City, to the Board of Aldermen for the office in question, in the place of the appellant, Mr. STEPHENS. The Board of Aldermen confirmed Mr. BRADLEY by a unanimous vote, and on the same day he took the oath of office, and assumed the duties of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. At the time of BRADLEY's appointment Mr. THOMAS STEPHENS was in possession of the office in question. He had been appointed to that office by the Mayor and Aldermen, on the 12th of April, 1860, for a term of five years. The Legislature of 1863, passed an act which, among other things, provided as follows:

> SECTION 1. The terms of office of the several heads of departments of the Corporation of the City of New-York, holding office by appointment under the Charter of the said City, shall hereafter be four years, and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The several heads of departments of said Corporation, now in office by appointment under said Charter, shall hold office for four years from the date of their respective appointments, and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified, except the present chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who shall continue to hold their offices for four years from the date of the appointment of the present Assistant Commissioner of said Board, and until their successors shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

The four years of DARRAGH's appointment expired Dec. 3, 1866, and notwithstanding the appointment of the respondent, the appellant STEPHENS continued to exercise the powers of President of the Board.

The case has been before the Courts for some time, and until now the decision was in favor of the respondents, BRADLEY & Co. The Court of Appeals held the case in reserve, and at the last term they stood four to four. They have now decided to render judgment for the defendant, STEPHENS, who is the appellant in the case.

A Co-operative Colony for Kansas.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 214 Bowery to consider the plan of organizing a colony for settling in Kansas on the coöperative system. The advantages of the plan were set forth by one of the leaders in the movement, whose remarks were frequently applauded.

It was proposed that 200 persons move to Kansas, buy land at the rate of $15 per 160 acres, and build up a town.

The printed circular of the parties interested, says: "We shall, on the coöperative principle, buy our oxen, plows, cows, pigs, &c., by wholesale, and put the middleman's profits in our own pockets. In this way we can buy our provisions, while waiting for our lands to produce crops. All this, and building a house, will not cost more than $300."

This is the first of a series of meetings to further the plan, and in due time an effort will be made to put it into practical working.

Arrests for the Week.

The Police made the following arrests for the past week: Saturday, Oct. 2, 280; Sunday, Oct. 3, 143; Monday, Oct. 4, 214; Tuesday, Oct. 5, 265; Wednesday, Oct. 6, 219; Thursday, Oct. 7, 208; Friday, Oct. 8, 200. Total, 1,529.

A New Discovery!

PHALON'S VITALIA,

OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR.

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the "dyes," "colorers" and "restorers" (!) in use. It acts on a totally different principle. It is limpid, fragrant and perfectly innocuous, precipitates no muddy or flocculent matter, requires no shaking up and communicates no stain to the skin. No paper curtain is necessary to conceal its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not turbid. It is, to all intents and purposes, a new discovery in toilet chemistry.

PHALON'S VITALIA

possesses the following properties, which are guaranteed:

It restores to Gray Hair its original color in from 3 to 10 days.

It has no filthy sediment of sulphur or anything else.

It is as clear as Croton Water, and as harmless.

It does not stain the skin.

It will not soil the linen.

It does not contain any Nitrate of Silver.

It in no way resembles the so-called "Not-a-Dye" articles.

It has no filthy sediment to hide by a paper cover.

It is limpid as water, pure and wholesome as the air.

It precipitates no muddy filth.

It is guaranteed to be infallible.

Phalon's "Vitalia" is warranted to effect a change in the color of the hair within 10 days after the first application, the directions being carefully observed.

PHALON'S VITALIA IS AS CLEAR AS WATER AND HAS NO SEDIMENT.

If your druggist has not "Vitalia" on hand, write, inclosing $1, and we will forward it immediately.

PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway, N. Y.,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Price $1 per box, containing two bottles. Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. —*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many remarkable cures in cases of cancer, diseases of the kidneys, scrofula, cutaneous affections, and all impurities of the blood, and is distinguishable, by its great curative properties, from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public, as possessing attributes almost equal to the waters of the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Swiss Mf. Co., No. 38 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Thursday night, Oct. 7, MARIA A., wife of William Banks.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 147 East 34th-st.

FATMAN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 7, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 86 Irving-place, JOSEPH FATMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FOSTER.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, ROBERT C. FOSTER, son of the late James Foster.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

GALE.—On Friday, Oct. 8, MARGARET, wife of Adams H. Gale, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 221 East 12th-st., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th inst., without further invitation.

HOMANS.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 9, at No. 9 Washington-place, EMILY HOUSTON HOMANS, aged 4 months, youngest daughter of Sheppard Homans, of New-York.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—On Friday evening, Oct. 8, ELDAD HOLMES, of the firm of Madison Holmes & Sons, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 107 West 38th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

SMITH.—At Jamesburg, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 8, after a severe illness, ALFRED SMITH, in the 58th year of his age.

POLLOCK.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 7, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, JAMES POLLOCK, late of San Francisco, Cal., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alexander, and brother-in-law, Andrew Fletcher, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Fletcher, No. 8 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 501 BROADWAY AND NO. 56 MERCER-ST.,

St. Nicholas Hotel Block.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE STOCK

at retail for thirty days.

On MONDAY, Oct. 11,

I shall offer at retail my large and magnificent stock of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

This stock is one of the largest and best assorted of its kind in this country, and was freshly imported for this season's trade.

Residents of New-York and vicinity, you should not let this great sale pass without embracing the opportunity to buy your goods at RETAIL of the WHOLESALE dealers, and thereby save the retailer's profit.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway and No. 56 Mercer-st.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY AT RETAIL

OF THE WHOLESALE STORE,

NO. 501 BROADWAY AND NO. 56 MERCER-ST.,

St. Nicholas Hotel Block.

Sale for 30 days from Oct. 11.

Beautiful striped Silks at $1, worth $1 85.

American Merinoes, 4-4, at 30c., worth 60c.

Best American Delaines at 15c., worth 20c.

Empress Cloths at 50c., worth $1.

Epinglines at 60c., worth $1.

Black Alpacas of the celebrated Bull's Head brand, of which I have the exclusive sale:

No. 120 at 25c., worth 40c.

No. 121 at 30c., worth 50c.

No. 122 at 40c., worth 60c.

No. 123 at 50c., worth 75c.

No. 124 at 60c., worth 85c.

No. 125 at 70c., worth $1.

POPLIN ALPACAS, BLACK AND COLORS,

From 25c. to 80c., worth 40c. to $1 25.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,

20c. to 75c., worth 40c. to $1 50.

Paris-cut Kid Gloves of my own importation, $1 50, worth $1 85.

Vienna Kid Gloves, 90c., worth $1 50.

Laces, Real and Imitations. Great assortments.

Toilet Quilts, 10-1, 11-4, 12-4.

Table Linen, Towels and Napkins.

Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear.

Dress Trimmings.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Paris Bronzes and Jewelry.

Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Threads, and thousands of articles which cannot be enumerated here, but must be seen to be appreciated.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway and No. 56 Mercer-st.

60 CHOICE DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS AND DESSERT SETS

at half the usual prices,

selected from the stock of a manufacturer giving up business.

ALSO GOLD-BAND TEA AND DINNER WARE, in sets or by the piece, at the price of plain White China.

CUT AND ENGRAVED FLINT GLASSWARE, of new and elegant designs.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN GLASS, (from Osler, London,) BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
corner of Broome-st.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The members of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late JOSEPH FATMAN, President of the institution, from No. 86 Irving-place, on SUNDAY, Oct. 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

MYER STERN, V. P.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HARVARD AND OXFORD CREWS. Price 30 cents each. Sent by mail on receipt of price. WILLIAM B. HOLMES, No. 555 Broadway, New-York.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-ST., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, of New-Jersey, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The Third Commandment.* In the same church, at 3 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, 10th inst., Rev. Dr. PINNEY will deliver a lecture on the population, false religions, discoveries and progress of missions in Africa. The public cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. B. F. WILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

DISCOURSE ON AFRICA.—NEXT SABBATH, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., in Dr. Scott's Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. Dr. PINNEY, who visited Western Africa a year ago, will deliver a lecture on Africa, its population and its false religions, on the progress of missions and discoveries, and on the condition and influence of Liberia. A map of Africa will illustrate the lecture.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock; young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—The sermon commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. Walton, Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary, (postponed on account of the weather,) will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Claims of Christ on the Young.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, NEW-York City, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Inspiration of the Scriptures*; 7½ P. M., subject—*Bad Company Prohibited.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. C. P. MELLENEY, of Williamsburg, N. Y., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Righteous and the Wicked.* All are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and evening at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School for children at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. A. C. OSBORN, late of St. Louis, Mo., will preach on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.; in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½. Sabbath School sessions at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 10 at 7½ o'clock; addresses by Rev. W. S. CLAPP and SIDNEY ROOT, Esq. The public cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers are cordially welcome. Seats provided.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

THE LAST TRUMP.—S. S. SNOW, THE messenger of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Trumpet Sounding.*—Isa. xxvii., 13.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, and other prominent speakers, will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE CITY MISSION WILL HOLD A public meeting on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. CROSBY and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part in the services.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side 42d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, THIS DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers in the City.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. C. N. CHANDLER at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN DAVIS, of South Norwalk, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening lecture—*The Good Shepherd.* Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near McDougal. Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. HORACE COOKE, the Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 10. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service, seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 10, morning and evening. The public are cordially invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Standing Up for Jesus.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free to all.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.; seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—*The Unpardonable Sins.*

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 115, Church of Incarnation, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. Apply to Sexton, or No. 406 East 58th-st.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, No. 144 West 14th-st.—Service every SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 9, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$300 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	120⅛	300 N. Y. Cen.........	177⅛
25,000 do..........	120⅛	200 do.,.........	177⅜
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64 c	119⅞	500 do....bet. call	176¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......c	118	300 Hudson R.........	159½
		200 Harlem..........	131
8,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....	108⅛	200 Reading..........	96½
80,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.	118⅛	200 do..........b4	96⅞
1,500 do.........c	118⅛	200 do............	96⅝
1,500 do.........c	118⅜	200 do............	96¾
5,000 Tenn. S.6s, n...	55½	25 L. S. & M. So.....	86
20,000 do..........	56	450 do............	85¾
20,000 N.C. St. 6s.....	50	200 do............	85⅞
5,000 N. C. St.6s, new	42½	1000 do............	85½
10,000 do. spec. tax	47	1100 do............	85⅝
5,000 do..........	47½	100 Mich. Cen.......	121
5,000 Mo. St. 6s......	86⅛	100 Ill. Cen..........	132½
42,000 La. 6s,Lev.Bds.	64	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	102¾
3,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds..	90½	300 do...........	101½
1,000 M. So. S.F.Bds.	97¾	400 do...........	102½
2,000 do..........	97⅛	100 do...........	101¾
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M....	81	100 Chi. & N. W...b3	73
2,000 N. J. Cen. n. bs	96½	730 do...........	73
2,000 Col.,C.& I. C.R 1st M........	78	500 do...........	72⅞
		200 Chi. & N. W.Pf.b3	85
1,000 do.......	77¾	100 do...........	84½
20,000 Mar. T. 10s,ctfs	45	100 do...........	84¾
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	111	100 do.........b30	85¼
30 Bk. St. of N. Y...	111	500 Chi. & R. I......	108¾
10 Bank Commerce..	126	200 do...........	108⅛
40 West. U. T.......	37	600 do.........c	108⅛
5 Del. & Hud. Can..	124	100 Mil. & St. P......	69
5 Pacific Mail......	69	300 do...........	69¼
200 do... bet. call	68½	200 do...........	69⅜
100 Adams Ex.......	54½	1000 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	82½
30 do........	55	300 T., W. & W......	59
340 Wells-Fargo Ex..	25½	100 Pitts.,Ft. W. & C., guar.......	85¼
100 do.........	25½		
200 do.........	25⅞	100 Alt. & T. H....b30	30½
500 do.........	26	200 do..........	30
100 U. S. Ex........	54⅛	900 Chic. & Alt. Pf...c	138
300 Erie...........	33¾		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 62.	120⅜	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	118
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	115	25,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67..	118⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20C.,'64..	119⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.	119¾		
1,000 do..........	120		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 La. 6s,........	70	300 Erie Pf..bet. call.	59¼
7,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	64½	400 Reading..........	96½
15,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n..	55¾	20 do...........	97
20,000 do........	56	550 Lake S. & M. S...	85⅛
10,000 do,.......	56½	500 Clev. & Pitts.....	101
20,000 do........	56¼	100 Chi. & N. W...s10	72⅞
5,000 N. C. St. 6s......	49½	100 do..........b3	73
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	43	400 Chi. & N.W. Pf...	85
5,000 do...spec.tax	47¾	200 do.........b60	86
15,000 do........	48	100 do.........b30	85¼
4,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M....	78	100 C., C. C. & Ind...	75
		50 Chi. & R. I.......	109¼
800 West. U. Tel.....	37	400 do...........	109⅛
100 do........b30	37⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul..	69½
200 Quicksilver......	13⅛	100 T., W. & W......	58⅞
100 do........b30	13⅛	100 do...........	58⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....	68¼	200 do....bet. call	59
100 Mariposa Pf..b.c.	17	40 P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd.....	85¾
100 do........b30	17¼		
200 Adams Exp......	55	350 do..........	85⅛
25 Wells-Far.Ex.....	25¾	100 do..........	85⅝
125 do.........	26⅛	200 Alt. & T. H......	30
100 Am. M. U. Ex....	35	40 Chic. & Alt. R.....	138
100 N.Y.Cen. R.......	177	10 Chi. & Alton Pf..	140

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$100,000 Amer'n Gold.	130¾	100 Pacific Mail.......	68⅝
20,000 do.........	130⅞	200 do..........	68⅛
300 Cum. Coal.......	28¼	500 Reading.......s3	96¼
300 Mariposa........	9¼	500 do........b3	96¼
400 do........b3	9¼	200 L. S. & M. S......	85½
300 Quick. M. Co.....	14	200 do.........b3	85½
100 West. U. T......s3	36¾	100 Rock Island....b3	108⅝
200 do.........	36¾	100 Erie...........	33⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The Sales of Gold to-day were at 130⅞@130⅞@130½@130⅝ ₩ cent., the fluctuations from Friday being small and the amount of business quite moderate. The market left off dull, although the Bankers were disposed to ask a fraction higher for Bills on London. The Banks gain on their Gold average of the week—from the Treasury and from Europe—$5,610,677. They lose $2,191,500 in Greenbacks, and have liquidated $4,489,675 in Loans, and paid off $3,909,833 on the general line of Deposits. The Treasury Office took in for the week $2,752,503 for Gold Customs, sold $2,000,000 Gold Coin, and paid out $227,774 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The turn in Money at the close of the week is to 6 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, although previous loans outstanding at 7 ₩ cent. were not paid off. The opinion prevails that the sudden ease in supply amounting this Afternoon to difficulty in placing balances even at 6 ₩ cent. is the result of the collapse in speculation ten days ago, not yet recovered from by new combinations to buy Stocks or Gold, and that this condition of things will not last very long. Meantime there is a little better currency for prime Merchant paper at 7 ₩ cent. at Bank, and 7 to 10 on the Street.

The day was comparatively a quiet one in the Stock market. A fair amount of business was done in the Southern State Bonds and in the Railways, and generally at full prices, as from Friday, and in some instances at an advance. In the Public Funds there was a tame feeling, the operations of the day closing steady. The following general quotations of the market were made in the afternoon as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	120½	120⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	118⅛	118½
American Gold Coin	130½	130⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	56	56
Old Tennessees	63	63
North Carolina Bonds, new	43	43
Old North Carolinas	50	50
New-York Central	175⅞	176½
Reading Railway	96⅛	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	106⅜
Northwest Common	72⅞	71¾
Northwest Preferred	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	68½	67⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82½	82⅜
St. Paul Common	68¾	69
Hudson River	159½	159¾
Lake Shore	85¼	84⅝
Erie	33	32¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coupon, n. i., 1865	118⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	120	5-20 registered, 1867	118⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	115⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	118⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	120⅜	5-20 coupon, 1868	118
5-20 registered, 1864	115⅛	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	119⅞	10-40 coupon	109⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	115⅛	6s, Currency	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	120	Gold	130⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100½	Missouri 6s	86⅝
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101	Missuri, H.&St. J.iss.	89
Indiana 5 ₩ ct.	98¾	Louisiana 6s	70
Mich. 6 ₩ cent., 1873	97	Louisiana 6s, levee bs.	64
Mich. 6 ₩ cent., 1878	96⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	63	Alabama 8s	91
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	56	N. Y. reg. B'ty L'n	107
Virginia 6s, ex c.	50	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	107
Virginia 6s, new bds.	53	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	99
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '72	99⅛
North Carolina 6s	50	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73	99⅛
North Car. 6s, new bs.	43	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	99
North Car. 6s, spe. tax	48	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	99
South Carolina 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	100
South Car. 6s, new bds	64	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅛	Tol.W.&W. c. c. S'k F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Gt. West'n 2d M., 1893	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Galena & Chic. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87⅛	Chic., R. Isl. & Pacific	93⅛
Erie 7s, 5th end., 1888	77	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Hud.R.7s,1stM.'69-70	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90⅛
Hud.R.7s,2dM.S.F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. Fd.	97
Harlem 1st M.	99	N. J. Central n w bds.	96⅛
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	98
M.S.&N.I.S.F'd 7 ₩ c.	97⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	94
PacificR.7s,guarbyMo	90	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	99⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	St. L. & I. M. bds.	75
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	80	Mil.& St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	80
Han. & St. Jo Land G.	105	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West'n Bonds	92	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	77⅛
Del., Lack. & W 1st M.	96	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	93
Del., Lack. & 2d M.	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	92⅛
Tol. &. & Wab. 2d M.	83		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Bank of the Republic	118
Manhattan	140	Irving	113
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	140
America	143	Market	124
City	205	Nassau	106
Phenix	110	Continental	101
North River	90	Commonwealth	110
Tradesmen's	150	Manuf's. and Merch's	100
Fulton	159½	Central National	111
National	116	Fourth National	103
Seventh Ward	114	Ninth National	113
State of New-York	111	Gold Exchange	30
Ocean	94	Bankers'&Brokers'As	103
American Exchange	116		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$92,766,285 33
Gold receipts	1,865,932 17
*Gold payments	2,212,036 99
Gold balance	84,049,424 36
Currency receipts	1,791,331 12
Currency payments	606,083 91
Currency balance	5,821,548 39
General balance	91,305,547 37
Customs—included in gold receipts	491,000 00

* $1,149,960 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 9, 1869:

Oct. 5—Steamship Westphalia, Paris,	
Silver Bars	$31,678
Gold Bars	171,800
Foreign Coin	15,500
Oct. 5—Steamship Westphalia, Hamburg,	
Foreign Silver	1,200
Oct. 7—Steamship Union, Southampton,	
Mexican Silver	6,550
Oct. 7—Steamship Union, Bremen, Foreign Silver	1,200
Oct. 9—Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool,	
British Sovereigns	232,890
Total	$460,348

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$501,258	$486,196
Chicago & N. W.	1,331,139	1,518,483
Chicago, R. I. & P.	579,000	588,296
Clev., Col., Cin. & I.	227,801	267,431
Illinois Central	915,020	889,986
Lake Shore & M. S.	1,229,725	1,307,496
Marietta & Cincinnati	149,478	121,819
Michigan Central	473,546	456,974
Milwaukee & St. Paul	724,514	1,024,045
Ohio & Mississippi	292,803	307,122
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	200,130	196,436
Toledo, W. & W.	470,720	450,203
Total	$7,186,129	$7,504,277

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$3,463,236	$2,233,626
Chicago & Northwestern	9,989,433	9,713,386
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	3,830,309	3,356,230
Illinois Central	6,134,722	5,539,111
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,017,305	922,471
Michigan Central	3,435,430	3,256,498
Milwaukee & St. Paul	4,812,216	4,454,395
Ohio & Mississippi	2,034,576	2,163,213
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	1,450,969	1,381,510
Toledo, Wabash & Western	3,107,060	2,860,589
Total	$39,275,296	$36,881,019

—*Financial Chronicle.*

The earnings of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad for the years ending March 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$190,103 26	$181,846 87
From merchandise	415,743 47	413,787 96
From mails	11,197 55	11,160 00
From rents	1,850 30	2,436 23
From express	6,000 00	6,375 00
From miscellaneous	423 00	10 83
Total	$625,317 58	$615,616 59
Expenses, viz.:		
Passenger department	$23,415 50	$22,163 16
Merchandise department	44,843 58	49,773 96
Locomotive departmtnt	116,661 55	114,021 55
Maintenance of way	83,810 24	87,819 18
General expenses	15,375 37	16,336 50
Miscellaneous expenses	33,416 18	44,422 30
State tax	53,033 07	54,692 94
United States tax	5,007 70	4,699 33
Total	$375,362 19	$393,928 92
Balance of earnings	$249,955 39	$221,687 67
Less new rail account	30,669 97	32,023 26
Net earnings	$219,285 42	$189,664 41
Add balance of income per last report		311,904 29
Add balance of interest account		902 58
Total income		$502,471 28
Dividends December 1, 1868, and June 1, 1869, four per cent. each, and United States tax	$248,986 49	
Difference in purchase and sale of real estate	10 00	248,996 49
Balance of income account		$253,474 79

Which, as heretofore, is invested in fuel, shop stock, rails, and in Northern Railroad, &c.

There have been purchased and canceled during the past year $5,300 of the Bonds of the company, leaving outstanding March 31, 1869, only $120,600, payable April 1, 1874.

The contingent fund has increased to the sum of $77,896 37, and is safely invested.

The gross receipts were:

For the year ending March 31, 1868	$625,317 58
For the year ending March 31, 1869	615,616 59
Decrease in receipts	$9,700 99
The expenses for same time were, viz.:	
Year ending March 31, 1868	$406,032 16
Year ending March 31, 1869	425,952 18
Increase in expenses	$19,920 02
Decrease in net income	$29,621 01
The receipts from transportation of merchandise were less than the previous year by	$1,955 51
And of passengers by	8,256 69
And from miscellaneous items there was an increase of	511 21

Trial Balance, March 31, 1869.

Construction		$3,068,400 00
Rails	$25,860 24	
Shop stock	61,705 04	
Fuel	83,345 15	
Waste	319 33	
Oil	309 35—	171,539 11
703 shares Northern Railroad, N. H.		37,228 34
Contracts		134,746 96
Cash		37,811 12
Bills receivable		90,875 59
Agent's department		36,723 22
Minot & Co.		726 00
United States tax		7 86
Post Office Department		2,131 51
Contingent fund		953 63
Total		$3,581,073 34
Stock		$3,068,400 00
Income		253,474 79
Bonds, April 1, 1874		120,600 00
Dividends unpaid	$8,558 76	
Coupons unpaid	186 00	
Coupons, April 1, 1869	3,618 00—	12,362 76
Dividend, June 1, 1869		126,235 79
Total		$3,581,073 34

President—ONSLOW STEARNS. Directors—Onslow Stearns, John A. Burnham, George W. Nesmith, Uriel Crocker, Josiah Minot, Joseph W. Clark. Treasurer, *pro tem.*—Uriel Crocker. Superintendent—George E. Todd.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says:

The demand is firmer, and the trade generally has assumed a more cheerful appearance. A large amount of coal will be kept back, owing to the recent severe freshet, which will tend to still further stiffen the demand and create a healthful market. While we should deeply regret to see higher prices, we are pleased to notice this decided improvement in the demand.

Price of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond:

Schuylkill red ash		$6 20@$6 40
Schuylkill lump		5 75
Schuylkill steamboat		5 75
Schuylkill broken		5 75
Schuylkill egg		6 00
Schuylkill stove		6 00
Schuylkill chestnut	4 90@	5 00
Shenandoah steamboat		5 80
Shenandoah broken		5 90
Shenandoah egg		6 00
Shenandoah stove		6 00
Shenandoah chestnut		5 00

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 8:

Portsmouth,	$2 50	Weymouth,	$2 50
Boston,	2 25@2 50	Providence,	2 00
Chelsea,	2 25@2 40	Bridgeport,	1 85
Dighton,	1 90	New-Haven,	1 95
Fall River,	1 90	Albany,	2 00
Hingham and dis.,	2 25	New-York,	1 45@1 55
Milton,	2 50	Washington,	1 15@1 25
Nantucket,	2 25	Richmond,	1 75@1 80
New-Bedford,	2 00		

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1869, was $2,413,346.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,
AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by the 1st of October next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—OCT. 8.

Mr. Justice FIELD was present to-day. The following cause, No. 103, from the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, was taken up:

Archibald P. Scarlett, Administrator, &c., of Coldwell, deceased, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Irvin W. Fuller.—The defendant here was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, and acting in his military capacity as such, while stationed in Arkansas, seized certain cotton, the property of the plaintiff, and, as is claimed, disposed of it in pursuance of law. Subsequently, the defendant being within the jurisdiction of the Crawford County Circuit Court for the State, suit was brought against him by the plaintiff in error at the May term, 1866, in that Court. The defendant making no appearance, judgment for $4,200 was rendered against him. Afterward, and at the same term, defendant appeared and moved to set aside judgment, alleging a meritorious defence. He also filed a motion to dismiss the case, for the reason that at the time of the alleged trover he was a military officer an dacquired possession and disposed of the cotton as such officer, under direction of his superior military commander, for the use of the United States, and not for his own use and benefit; that he was protected from prosecution by orders of the War Department, and by the laws of the land. Failing to obtain a new trial, and also in his effort to dismiss the action, the defendant petitioned the Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of that State, under the act of March 3, 1863, for writ of error or other process to remove the cause from the State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States. The cause was accordingly removed, and, coming on for trial, plaintiff in error declined to join issue, and permitted judgment to be rendered by default, dismissing the case with costs, and directing "that the said Scarlett take nothing for his false clamor." Pending the hearing there, however, plaintiff in error moved the Court to dismiss the cause, submitting that the Court had no authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States to order the issuance of the writ; which being overruled, and judgment being rendered by default, an appeal was taken to the Court, the only question presented being the constitutionality of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1863.

On the part of plaintiff in error it is contended that this is not a case within the class of cases of which the Federal Courts are given jurisdiction by the Constitution, which has disposed of and vested the entire jurisdiction of those Courts, and left nothing for Congress to give. The Constitution gives the original jurisdiction in certain cases to the Supreme Court, and in others appellate jurisdiction; and it is perfectly immaterial how many Courts Congress may establish, they can never have jurisdiction of a case not embraced within the classes mentioned in that instrument. The entire judicial jurisdiction is thus vested; but if Congress, in establishing new Courts, can create or specify new cases, or give these Courts jurisdiction of cases not included in the Constitution, then the Constitution failed to vest jurisdiction at all. And if the Constitution failed to vest the jurisdiction, there is none, for Congress, as well as the Courts, lives by and under the Constitution. This case is not of either class, nor does it approximate to either class therein named. It involves no right or question under the Constitution, under an act of Congress, or under a treaty. It involves no questions between States or citizens of different States; it is not national in its character in any respect, but purely a local action on the part of one individual against another for damages allowed under the laws of the State. The defendant in error insists that the regulation of the Federal judicial power belongs exclusively to Congress, under article 3, sections 2 and 3, of the Constitution, and no State authority, executive, legislative or judicial, can dispute it or interpose to defeat it. The power to remove certain causes from State to United States Courts was exercised as early as 1789; and the first attempt of a State Court, to deny the right, was promptly rebuked by this Court, in Gordon vs. Sougest, 16 Peters, 97. Statutes similar to that of March 3, 1863, are found scattered throughout our national legislation, and their constitutionality is unquestioned. The cause was argued by Messrs. Chipman & Hesmer for defendant in error, and submitted on the printed briefs of A. H. Garland, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 120—*Clark et al. vs. Reybum.*—This cause came from the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, where a bill was filed to foreclose a mortgage upon certain property in the City of Leavenworth. The case involves only questions of pleading and judgment. Argued by Judge Black for appellee, and submitted on printed brief of L. B. Wheat for appellant.

The Supreme Court of the United States took up the case of John H. McKee, claimant and appellant, *vs.* The United States; appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. This is a cotton case, and involves the validity of the Treasury orders and military permits, to go beyond the military lines for trading purposes. Also, the case of Samuel B. Paul *vs.* The Commonwealth of Virginia. It grows out of a presentment in the Circuit Court of Petersburg against Paul, charging him with acting as agent for an insurance company of New-York without a license. The accused voluntarily pleaded guilty, and the result of the trial was conviction. The case was then taken before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, where the conviction was affirmed, and is now brought here.

No. 6, (original.)—*The State of Texas vs. White & Chiles et al.*—In this case, which was decided at the last session of the Court, Mr. Evarts, as counsel for Hardenburg, one of the defendants, moved for leave to take further proof on a question reserved in the decree as to the effect of the payment of the bonds to Hardenburg, claimed to have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the case, it will be remembered, of the bonds of the United States held by the State of Texas, which were disposed of by the rebel authorities in the early part of the war, and which were recovered by the loyal State, as now organised, by the decree of the Court. The Court directed the motion to be filed, stating that it would be disposed of on Monday.

Colonel Phillips, of counsel for E. M. Yerger, read the agreement entered into between the Attorney-General and the counsel for the defence, in July last, providing that the case shall be brought before the Court, and asked permission to file the petitions for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*; also, that the case be set for a hearing on Friday next. Attorney-General Hoar hoped that a more remote day would be fixed, in order that he might have time to properly present the case, as he desired first to argue the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Carlisle, for the defence, trusted the whole case would be argued and settled at one time, and not by instalments. The Court directed that the petitions be filed, and gave notice that on Monday a day would be fixed for argument.

No. 18, (original.)—Benjamin Brown et al., petitioners. This is the matter of the petition for *habeas corpus* of certain parties charged with murder in the State of Texas, and now being tried, or about being tried, by military commission. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted. The Court intimated that decision in the matter would be made on Monday.

No. 269.—*John H. McKee, claimant and appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—The appellant was the owner of 169 bales of cotton, and other valuable property, stored in Alexandria, La., when the expedition of General Banks ascended the Red River and took military possession of that country in the Spring of 1864. He had purchased the property from A. A. McKee, a rebel, and paid him for it in United States greenbacks. It was in charge of his agent when Admiral Porter's flotilla appeared at Alexandria, by which it was seized and afterward libeled at Cairo as prize of war. McKee filed his claim, alleging himself to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and that he purchased under authority and by virtue of grants and licenses granted to him by the Treasury Department under regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and also under permission of the Military Commander of the Gulf. These grants authorized him to trade with citizens in the rebel district of Louisiana, and gave him authority to bring the results of trade—cotton, &c.—from rebel districts to New-Orleans. The trial of the cause resulted in the dismissal of the claim, and this appeal is taken; the argument in its support being that there was no violation of the non-intercourse act of July, 1861, the trade having been in pursuance of authority granted by the Executive Department of the Government, and that in a case like this the status of the citizen does not control and does not enter into the question. It was also contended that the law of nations, in reference to prizes of war, does not apply, and cannot be involved in a case seeking to condemn, as such, *jure belli*, the property of a citizen of the United States, found within its territory. Nor is the title of a purchase in good faith, before actual seizure, affected by the political status of the vendor. The Government insists that the purchase of the property was a direct violation of the act of July, 1861, and title was acquired by the purchaser. The parties were not competent to make a contract, because their permits were not lawful. All lawful permits strictly prohibited commercial intercourse with localities beyond the military lines. Nor had the permit or license granted by the Military Commander any more force than if it had been obtained from a private citizen. But, independently of any question as to the character or validity of the permits, no title could be acquired of A. A. McKee by the purchase, for he was then an officer or agent of the Confederate States, and as such, all property held by him was confiscable under the fifth section of the act of 1862, and, by the same section, any such sale by him, as a legal transfer, was utterly void. Argued by R. M. Corwin, for McKee, and the Attorney-General for the Government.

No. 139.—*Samuel B. Paul vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia*—The case grows out of a presentment in the Circuit Court of the City of Petersburg, Va., against Paul, charging him with acting as agent for certain insurance companies of New-York without a license. The accused voluntarily appeared and pleaded not guilty, and the result of the trial was a conviction. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, when the conviction was affirmed, and it was then brought here. The facts are these: By a law of Virginia, of February, 1866, it is enacted that no insurance company not incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia shall carry on its business within that State until it shall have obtained a license, and that no such license shall issue until the Company making application shall have deposited with the Treasurer of the State six per cent. bonds of the State, or guaranteed by the State, or Board of Residents of the State, given for money loaned to an amount varying from $35,000 to $50,000, according to the capital engaged; and by a statute of the same State it is provided that no person shall, without a license, act as an agent of insurance for foreign companies under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500. The accused applied for a license but it was refused, because his companies had not complied with the law by deposit, &c. Thereupon he proceeded to business without a license, and was indicted. The writ of error is based upon the proposition that the insurance laws of the State of Virginia are unconstitutional in that they are expressly forbidden by the articles of confederation, by which it is provided that the people of each State "shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; and that they are in violation of article 4 of the Constitution. It is also urged that these statutes of Virginia are essentially a regulation of commerce between that and other States, and as such are unconstitutional. It is submitted that a corporation created by the laws of one of the States, is composed of citizens of that State, is a citizen of that State within the meaning of the Constitution; and that such is the rule of international law. On the part of the State of Virginia, all these points are controverted and a lengthy argument is submitted to show that these laws are merely such necessary police regulations as are required for the protection of citizens of the State.

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for plaintiff in error; Conway Robinson for the State of Virginia.

Messrs. D. W. Barziza, of Texas; A. W. Scharit, of Missouri, and C. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, were admitted to the Bar.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday afternoon John Daniels and Andrew Kissman were charged with carrying on retail liquor business, at No. 1,968 Third-avenue, without paying the special tax required by the Internal Revenue law. They were held for examination at 2 P. M. on Monday, in default of $500 bail each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ADJOURNMENT—DECISIONS.

The Court of Appeals, which has been in session in this City for the last two weeks, adjourned yesterday, to meet at the Capitol in the City of Albany on the 21st of December next, at 9 A. M. Previous to the adjournment, the following decisions were rendered:

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

Beard *vs.* Jackson, Anderson *vs.* Parks, Penman *vs.* Slocum, Richmond *vs.* Banker, Miller *vs.* the President, &c., of the Junction Canal Company, Eaton *vs.* Reed, Gates *vs.* Preston, Comstock *vs.* Buchanan, The People ex rel. Crowell *vs.* Lawrence. Hamlin *vs.* Allen, Commercial Bank of Rochester *vs.* The City of Rochester, Hutchings *vs.* Munger, Mitchell *vs.* Pepoon, Ford *vs.* Coats, Foot *vs.* Farrington, Palmer *vs.* Avery, Marvin *vs.* Marvin, People ex rel. Lumley *vs.* Lewis, Ricard *vs.* Sanderson, Groff *vs.* Maynard, Jones *vs.* O'Reilly, Gurney *vs.* Sharp, Marsh *vs.* Holbrook, Mills *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, The People ex. rel. Erie Railway Company *vs.* Beardsley, Rankin *vs.* Fitch, Gray *vs.* City of Brooklyn, Crujer *vs.* McLaurie, Barber *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, Converse *vs.* Griswold, Perrin *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, Russ *vs.* Poultney, Hyatt *vs.* Trustees of Village of Rondout, Fowler *vs.* Seaman, Wheler *vs.* Garcia, Staring *vs.* Bowen, Moore *vs.* Little.

JUDGMENT REVERSED, NEW TRIAL ORDERED, COSTS TO ABIDE EVENT.

Pomeroy *vs.* Reed, Burt *vs.* Burt, Norris *vs.* Kohler, Litchfield *vs.* Vernon, Thompson *vs.* Bull, Turk *vs.* Ridge, Rooke *vs.* Atwood, Ross *vs.* New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

APPEALS DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Kelly *vs.* Corn Exchange Bank; Taber *vs.* Gardner.

ORDER OF GENERAL TERM REVERSED AND JUDGMENT ON REPORT OF REFEREE AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

Campbell *vs.* Cypress Hills Cemetery; Sevens *vs.* Daniels; Wegman *vs.* Childs.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.

People *vs.* John Park et al.; Teechout *vs.* The People.

Slade *vs.* O'Farrell; judgment affirmed with costs and five per cent. damages.

ORDERS AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

The American Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* Van Epps, Jr. *vs* John M. Quackenboss, Bonsteel *vs.* Frederick, Brooks *vs.* Berry, Tanton *vs.* Groh.

Latten *vs.* McCarty; judgment of General and Special Term reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff with costs.

REARGUMENTS ORDERED.

Nicholson *vs.* Erie Railway Company, Hart *vs.* Erie Railway Company, Sands *vs.* Newell, Leonard *vs.* New-York, Albany and Buffalo Electric Telegraph, Herrick *vs.* Wolverton.

SPECIAL JUDGMENTS.

Andrews *vs.* Shaler; order of General Term affirmed, but modified so far as it dismisses the complaint, and new trial is ordered as to George *vs.* Shaffer, costs to abide event.

Collier, executor, *vs.* Munn; decree affirmed, with costs.

Stephens et al. *vs.* Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; judgment of General Term reversed with costs, record to be remitted to the Supreme Court.

Seisir, Jr., *vs.* Mali et al.; judgment of General Term reversed; judgment of Special Term affirmed, and leave given to defendant to answer within twenty days after notice of this order on payment of costs of General Term and of this Court.

Folger et al. *vs.* Fitzhugh et al.; appeal dismissed with costs.

The People *vs.* Thomson; judgment of General Term of Supreme Court reversed and judgment of the Oyer and Terminer affirmed, and case ordered remitted to the Supreme Court for execution.

Van Alstyne *vs.* Freday et al.; judgment of the General and Special Term reversed with cost of appeal to this Court and of the General Term, and $10 costs of motion at Special Term.

Klein *vs.* Vanderveer; judgment affirmed with costs.

Boerum et al. *vs.* Schenck; judgment affirmed, with modifications stated in the opinion of the Court; costs of both parties on the appeal to be paid out of the fund. Judgment to be settled by Judge WOODRUFF.

Hardy *vs.* Jandon; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff remits $911 and interest from the date of the verdict; if he so remits, judgment affirmed for the residue, without costs on appeal.

Drake *vs.* Goodridge; order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Clark *vs.* Same; same decision.

Jackman et al. *vs.* Bennet; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for defendant, on the submission, with costs.

Adams *vs.* Fox, executor; order of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

People, ex rel. Bradley, *vs.* Stephens; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant.

DECISIONS.

By Judge Cardozo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 9.

Hoake *vs.* Reabalgar; motion denied.

In the matter to vacate assessments on Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-streets; the prayer of the petition is denied.

Wright *vs.* Cutler; reference ordered.

Parker *vs.* Parker; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 9.

By Judge Jones.

Charles P. Cochran et al. *vs.* Harris S. Katzenburg motion granted.

Helen C. Stille *vs.* Baron Henri de Reveirre; motion withdrawn.

Jacob Greentree *vs.* Samuel W. Rosenstock; motion granted.

Abijah Mann, Jr., *vs.* Lewis Curtis, executor, &c.; motion granted without costs.

McCullough Lead Company *vs.* John J. Quinn; motion granted.

Theophilus Steel *vs.* Fitz R. Page; motion granted.

Forst Samuels *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company; motion granted and commission issued, proceedings in the meantime stayed.

Oscar Hoyt et al. *vs.* Andrew C. Rust; motion granted.

Moses Goodkind *vs.* Francis M. Odell et al.; motion granted.

John J. Philbrink *vs.* Henry C. Dallett et al.; motion denied.

Francis Daniese *vs.* Richard H. Allen et al.; motion granted and commission issued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE.

George G. Sampson et al. vs. Cecelia F. Wood et al.—This is an application on behalf of the plaintiffs, the executors of John H. Baldwin, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Cecelia F. Wood, the alleged wife of Baldwin, from prosecuting proceedings instituted by her before the Surrogate to establish her claim to all the rights to which she would be entitled as the widow of Baldwin; and also another proceeding in this Court to open a certain judgment obtained against her for the value of household furniture alleged to have been the property of Baldwin, and by her converted to her own use, and to compel the defendant to abide by a settlement by her made, whereby she abandoned all claim against the estate, and all claim to having been the lawful wife of Baldwin. In her complaint and affidavits, already published in the TIMES, the defendant alleged that the settlement alluded to was obtained from her by collusion between her attorney and those opposed, and that such agreement was signed and executed by her without a proper understanding of its meaning and effect. The complaint and affidavits used on the present application set forth at length the will of the deceased, the agreement of settlement and other documents relating thereto, and charges that such settlement was made by the defendant with full knowledge of its effect, but that in making it she did not intend to abide by it, but merely to use it as a means to get from the executors what she could at that time, intending afterward to repudiate her act and reassert her claim as the widow of Baldwin.

To these allegations the defendant replies by affidavit at great length, denying all of them, and reasserting all that she had sworn to in her original affidavits relating to the charge of having been misled as to the meaning and effect of the act of settlement and release by her made.

John Graham for motion; Messrs. Winter and Gage opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Brady.

DIVORCE.

Mary Jane Kip vs. Thomas J. Kip.—In this case the Court has confirmed the report of the referee and granted a decree of divorce, but without allowance of alimony. The plaintiff, it appears, was married to the defendant in Jersey City on July 4, 1855, and it was found by the referee that within the past five years he had committed adultery with several unknown women. The decree awards to the plaintiff the custody of the two children.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during the week ending Oct. 9, 1869: Samuel Miller, Johann H. Jaeger, Lydia Hemenway, George Leech, Arthur Magee, Guy Wilson, Honora Donnelly, John Leon Larmande, Sebastian Mayer, John Quackenbush, Johanna O'Grady.

Letters of administration granted on the estates of Henry Mallory, Mary Wilton, Woolsey G. Sterling, John Corcoran, George Lenan or Lennan, Samuel Campbell, Joseph M. Sanderson, Catharine Fecher, William E. Luxford, John Sperber, Charles Titus, John Noyes, Mary O'Neil, Herman Rankan, Callahan McCarthy, Daniel Holmes, James Watson, Rosalie Pike, Edward D. Newton Abraham Cole, Hezekiah B. Chapman, John Cavanagh, James R. Fitzgerald, Thomas Owens, William Raymond, Henry Wetjen, Mary A. Burn, John Conan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Sineus E. Totten, Charles Henry Gann, Richard H. Ellis, George H. Shaw, John Voorhees, Patrick Farley and Abraham D. Montanye, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz: Mary Coniskea, Dora Dresner, Mary K. Haskins, Eliza Tompkins and Susan Haynes, all of the City of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning thirty-three cases came before Justice KELLY for hearing. There were sixteen assaults, fourteen larcenies, two cruelty to animals and one disorderly house. The following are a few of the principal:

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

John Baptisto was accused of having, in a spirit of unnecessary cruelty, tied two cats together and placed them on a railroad track, that they might be run over. He was fined $30.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frederick Gippert was fined $15 for striking George Illert in the eye with a lager-beer glass, and severely injuring him.

Angeline Bartino quarreled with one of her neighbors, Jane O'Gara, and struck her on the head with a shovel, for which the Court fined her $15.

Bridget Shepton charged her husband with brutal treatment. She stated that he did not support her, but spent all his money in liquor, and when drunk would beat and kick her savagely. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Louis Stretmacker was also sent to the Penitentiary for three months, having beaten Delia Callohan to whom he owed some money.

PETTY LARCENIES.

The following persons were convicted of petty larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary: Rose McAnally for three months, Wm. McDonald for one month, John Wilson for one month and John Taylor for four months.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, in city or country, in a first-class family; is a good meat and pastry cook; has good references. Can be seen at No. 332 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a woman who understands milk and butter, bread and plain cooking; would make a house comfortable; has first-class reference. Inquire at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS companion to an invalid lady, or to take charge of children; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 East 22d-st., or a line addressed to WALKER, Box No. 1,128 New-York Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; a thoroughly competent man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; is warranted to give satisfaction. Address present employer, B. K. M., No. 92 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German (single) as flower gardener; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Address A. B., or call at No. 44 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a gentleman's service; is thoroughly competent, and unmarried, and can come well recommended. Address G. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway:
83D-ST., near 5th-av., 2 lots.
57TH-ST., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., 4 lots.
54TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., 6 lots.
4TH-AV., near 86th-st., 18 lots.
6TH-AV., near 112th-st., 22 lots.
ALSO,
Plots of acres in Westchester County, near the Harlem Iron Bridge.
ALSO,
To lease for a term of years, in Broome-st., near Broadway, a five-story marble-front store, 50x70.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 26 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; walnut finish, marble hall, richly frescoed, and in fine order; terms very liberal. Owner on the premises after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story brown-stone-front house, No. 29 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession at 10 days' notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 57th-st., 100 feet west of Lexington-av.; no rock; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 20 feet front, No. 6 West 13th-st.; price reasonable; terms easy. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-trimming house, on Baltic-st., near Clinton, will be sold cheap if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT Summer and Winter residence, 1½ acres, high ground, tidal water front; access Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. $16,000. Ask for Singer's place at Kingsbridge.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE building lots, situated on the best avenues at Bergen Point; also the best store, on the most prominent business corner, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

JAMES M. MILLER,
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,
AT
OLOFF PARK,
ADJOINING
JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 27 Bond-st., to let, with all modern improvements, particularly adapted to a modiste or millinery establishment.

Also,

Two frame cottages on 94th-st., between the boulevard and Broadway.

Also,

A suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in 7th-av., near 14th-st., adapted to dentist, physician, &c.

Also,

A three-story brick house No. 12 Varick-place, with modern improvements; the house is in splendid order, 12 rooms, and an extension, all conveniently laid out.

Also,

A half of a house, consisting of a basement, entire second story and kitchen (jointly) No. 410 East 52d-st.; rent $40 per month. All the above with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st., corner 4th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Gates-av., near Hall-st.; three-story high-stoop brick; contains all the modern improvements; heated by hot-water apparatus, handsomely frescoed, and in splendid order; rent very low to a desirable tenant. Permits only of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET, AT FLUSHING—SPACIOUS house, having every convenience, 20 rooms, gas, bathroom, &c.; two minutes' walk from depot; excellently arranged for boarding house or educational establishment; grounds extensive; splendid shade trees; healthy, commanding situation, with capital surroundings. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE THREE-story and attic house, with extension on the first and second floors; will let to a party of respectability and without incumbrances, and board with the same; three adults. Apply at No. 171 Macdougal-st., above Waverley-place.

TO RENT—ON BERGEN-SQUARE, BERGEN, N. J., a strictly first-class house, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, and beautiful grounds; twelve rooms, six on first floor. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; all improvements; good location; rent $800. Also, house on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner of 141st-st.; rent $600. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 28x100; house brown stone, high stoop; unfurnished; doctor's office reserved. If let; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FINELY AND FULLY FURNISHED, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x55 feet, in perfect repair; located in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN a desirable neighborhood. Address W., Box No. 434 Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in this City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—ON SECOND STORY, NO. 180 Broadway, a fine suite of offices; front room 43x26 feet; first-class building; admirably suited for insurance, jewelry or similar business; rented separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. G. HUSZAK, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT—5th-av. and 31st and 32d sts. Inquire of H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT habits, who can come well recommended, and has had experience as salesman in a first-class jewelry store; one who is competent to engrave and letter on gold and silver preferred; the situation is in one of the finest stores in Central New-York. Apply to WHEELER, PARSONS & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE well, cast accounts quickly and keep books in a plain way; good City references required. Apply on Monday, between 11 and 12 A. M., at No. 104 West 13th-st., basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTestant,) willing to assist in washing; good references required. Apply at No. 23 West 38th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,
WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS.
CHENE AND ARMURE COLORED SILKS
at $1 50. A GREAT BARGAIN.
RICH BLACK GROS SATIN SILKS
at $1 50 and upward.
PLAIN COLORED BLACK TAFFETAS
from auction, at popular prices.
RICH GROS GRAIN COLORED SILKS
at $2 50, $3 and upward, to the finest imported.
DRESS SATINS, IN WHITE, BLACK, AND
ALL THE NEW COLORS,
from $3 upward, to the finest productions of LYONS.
A FULL LINE OF RICH SCOTCH PLAIDS
just received in all the popular clans from
35 cents, upward.
ENGLISH SURGES FOR WALKING SUITS.
SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
25 cents and upward.
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES, &c.,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
STRIPED SHAWLS AT $20 AND $25,
the handsomest Goods of the Season.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, FROM $9
upward.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, FROM $15
upward.
A FULL LINE OF WOOL SHAWLS; SQUARE,
$3; LONG, $6. ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT
ASSORTMENT OF BURNOUS,
from $6 50, upward.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,
WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SUITS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.,
AT THE FOLLOWING POPULAR PRICES:
LADIES' ALPACA SUITS....................$16
LADIES' POPLINETT SUITS....................$16
LADIES' DELAINE ROBES....................$10
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS..........$1 25 and $1 50
LADIES' FINE TUCKED AND RUFFLED
SKIRTS..........$2 50 and $2 75
LADIES' FINE TUCKED SKIRTS WITH
EMBROIDERY....................$5
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND
SUITS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF
RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT
RUINOUS PRICES.
SPECIALTIES.
1 CASE POPLIN REPS, ALL WOOL, $1.
WORTH....................$1 50
1 CASE SYRIAN CORDS, 90c., WORTH..........1 30
1 CASE IMPERIAL ARMURES, $1 10, WORTH.....1 80
1 CASE LUSTRE CORDS, 65c., WORTH..........1 00
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 50c., WORTH..........75
A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
65c., WORTH....................1 00
1 CASE OF SPLENDID WATERPROOFS, $1,
WORTH....................1 30

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Brevoort Place (No. 53 East 10th-st.,)
has now open and on exhibition a complete and select assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY.
Latest novelties in fall bonnets, and round hats of the most recherche in design and style. Rich feathers, flowers, &c., selected by herself in Paris.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
Successor to M. Gregg,
No. 19 5th-av.,
Having had her opening, is now prepared to show her customers an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND WALKING SUITS IN LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.
She is also prepared to pay special attention to
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT
LARGE AUCTION SALES
AT ABOUT THE GOLD COST.
Our City customers, and the residents of our neighboring cities, are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Invite attention to their stock of
LADIES' FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS
AND BONNETS,
comprising the following popular styles:
MARION DE L'ORME, GABRIELLE, PIFFERARO, LIQUERS, NINON, CHAPEAU DE MARINE for CHILDREN, and JEROME CAP, very attractive
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
FRENCH FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS in choice variety.
MARABOUT, BIRD OF PARADISE, PHEASANT and OSTRICH FEATHERS, beautifully shaded,
BRIDAL WREATHS, &c., &c.,
received per recent steamers.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are receiving by every steamer
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETS.
And are also offering
THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS IN
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, best quality, $2 25 per yard.
WILTONS, $3 and $3 50 per yard.
FRENCH MOQUETTES, $4 per yard, upward.
REAL AXMINSTERS, $4 50 per yard, upward.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
Together with a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
MATS, RUGS, &c., &c.,
at equally attractive prices.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,
THREE CASES OF PARIS-MADE VELVET,
SILK, POPLIN AND SWISS MUSLIN
DRESSES.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS, SEAL AND ASTRACHAN JACKETS,
ELEGANT BOURNOUS, IN PLAIDS AND
STRIPES.
A large line of
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, RICHLY TRIMMED.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, CHILDREN'S
WALKING SUITS, &c., &c.
The above are the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
Imported expressly for their Fall opening.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 BROADWAY, near 18th-st., a large assortment of fine toys at retail.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
We shall open on MONDAY an
ALL-WOOL SERGE,
27 INCHES WIDE, AT 87½ CENTS.
The same goods we sold last season at 75c. and 87½c.
WE SPECIALLY INVITE an examination of these goods.
DOUBLE WIDTH ENGLISH POPLINS,
37½ TO 50 CENTS.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
Also an immense assortment of
ARAB AND BEDOUIN CLOAKS,
FROM $6 50 UPWARD.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
bought at recent large peremptory auction sales, and offered at retail at less than the cost of importation.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BLACK GROS GRAIN,
$1 25 to $1 75.
PARIS COLORED SILKS,
$1 60 to $2.
BLACK SILK VELVET,
for Cloaks and Suits, at $5 and upward, unexceptionable as regards shade of color and quality.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
one door below Bleecker-st.
N. B.—DRESSES and SUITS, of the most approved style, made to order at half the usual price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 11, and during the week,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN BLACK SILKS,
FROM THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK
FOR WALKING SUITS,
At $1 50, worth $2,
At $1 75, worth $2 25,
At $1 90, worth $2 35,
At $2, worth $2 50.
ALSO, PONSON'S ELEGANT BLACK
DRAP DE FRANCE,
At $2 75; cost to import $3 50.
N. B.—An elegant line of
STRIPED SILK,
IN ALL COLORS,
at $1 25, worth $2.
ALSO,
ALL THE NEW SHADES OF PLUSHES,
JUST RECEIVED.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
an elegant assortment of
PARIS-MADE
DRESSES, CLOAKS AND SUITS,
of their own importation.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT MARKED PRICES.
10-4 White Wool Blankets, at $3 50, $4 and $4 50 pair.
11-4 White Wool Blankets, at $4 50 to $7.
Gray, Blue and Scarlet Blankets very cheap.
Also,
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
White All-wool Flannel at 25c. and upward.
Yellow All-wool Flannel at 25c. and upward.
Red Twilled Flannels at 25c. and upward.
Canton Flannels at 12½c., 15c., 16c. and 18c.—cheap.
Also,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Linen Crashes at 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
Linen Towels at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward per dozen.
Linen Diapers at $1 25 to $2 25 piece.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
25 TO 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST TO IMPORT.
French Merinoes from 62½c. to 90c.
French Poplins, new colors, from 70c. to 88c.
French Plaid Poplins, new colors, at 50c. to 65c.
Poplin Alpacas, very choice goods, at 45c. per yard.
Chene Poplins, wide widths, at 22c., 25c., 28c. and 30c. per yard.
Black Alpacas, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 37½c. and 45c. per yard.
BARGAINS SECURED FROM AUCTION DAILY.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
On MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1869,
we will open several large invoices of the
NEWEST STYLES OF
LONG and SQUARE BROCHE, CASHMERE and PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $10 each and upward.
NEW STYLES of ARABS, now so fashionable.
Long and Square Woolen Shawls, in all styles and qualities.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Have returned from Europe with a new assortment, of which the elegance of designs and richness of colors are quite exceptional, consisting of
LONG SHAWLS,
Filled up and plain centred squares, fringes and cloth for centres.
ALSO,
A LOT OF INDIA SHAWLS,
Damaged by salt water, originally worth from $100 to $200, and the present price from $20 to $35.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.,
Near Broadway.

WET MUSLINS! A RUSH!
The people coming from fifty miles around.
AN IMMENSE TRADE, BUT A GREAT SLAUGHTER.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED IN TEN YEARS.
FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY,
50,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE BLEACHED
MUSLINS FOR 12½c. A YARD.
Also 25,000 yards WET MUSLINS, 10c., WORTH 15c.
These 12½c. muslins are bleached and splendid quality, and are soiled only on one edge. We WARRANT them to wear equal to the celebrated Wamsutta muslins, and to be worth 20c. a yard. Therefore save 8c. a yard in muslins.
ALSO FROM PANIC AUCTION SALES,
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SHAWLS,
CASSIMERES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.,
AT PANIC PRICES.
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN and JERSEY CITY buyers can save NEARLY one half by buying of us.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MRS. ELFORD, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with James A. Hearn & Son, is now doing business at No. 592 6th-av.: dresses, cloaks, mantillas and riding habits made in the most fashionable styles.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY & CO., TO CLOSE FALL stock, offer the balance of English and American Straw Bonnets and Round Hats at greatly reduced prices. All the latest Paris novelties in Winter Dress and Round Hats, French Flowers, Fancy Feathers, &c. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CO-OPERATION.—THE WORKING TAILors' Co-operative Union, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., have secured the services of the accomplished cutter, D. A. ROBERTS, and have now on hand a choice assortment of Fall and Winter goods, suitable to first-class customers. They will furnish garments equal to any leading firm in the City at twenty-five per cent. less.
WILLIAM OSBOURN, President.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine, patented by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal. Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,

First-class securities, below par; also, City railroad stock and bonds, insurance stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stockbroker and Auctioneer,

No. 43 Pine-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 3 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.—A young man of excellent character and business qualities, now filling a responsible position in an insurance company, and having a long and successful mercantile experience, and a large City and country acquaintance, desires a position as Secretary or Treasurer in an A1 Company; best of references and bonds. Address MANAGING AGENT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE, principal and interest in gold coin, payable in New-York. A sure and profitable investment at a low price. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HANNIBAL and St. Joseph Railroad Company are respectfully solicited to send their proxies to OSGOOD BROTHERS, a member of which firm will attend the meeting of Directors on 1st November.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years. City, County and State Authorities, Railroad Companies, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of Bonds and Stocks for specific purposes, can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms, this establishment possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.—The full surrender value loaned. Apply at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,

President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. CLINTON,

Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers, in the New Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,

Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 5, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, Oct. 7.

The books for payment of taxes on bank stock will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be ready. BERNARD SMYTH,

Receiver.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

The Art School of Yale College will open Oct. 15. This department will be open to the public at large. Applications from those desirous of entering should be made previous to the 15th inst., and addressed to the PROFESSOR OF PAINTING, Yale School of Fine Arts, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Number of boarders limited to 20. A few vacancies.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School. West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSES for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 128 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,460 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

READING.—A CLASS IS BEING FORMED by Miss CLARA NORRIS, for instruction in Parlor Reading. Any persons desiring to join may call at No. 158 East 32d-st., between 10 and 3, or after 6 P. M.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large that he will resume his lessons in the art of Singing. For particulars apply at his new residence No. 75 Lexington-av.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $410. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 66 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen.

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

Will reopen Sept. 20.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

A LATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR and contributor to literary journals reads confidentially with adults in English language, literature and composition, prepares in classics for advanced standing, &c.; references to successful pupils and highest credentials. Address M. A., Box No. 52 Station D.

A GRADUATE WHO TOOK THE highest honors in a foreign university, and is now engaged in one of the first schools in this City, desires employment, (after hours,) in teaching classics, mathematics and English. Address TUTOR, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER, GENTLEMAN preferred, to give four lessons per week in the forenoons in English and Latin or French. Address B. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREAN reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,

From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 8 A. M.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 14

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Oct. 21

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Oct. 28

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Will sail from Pier No. 6 East River, at 10 A. M.,

S. S. CLEOPATRA..PHILLIPS..MONDAY, Oct. 11

F. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT,

TOUCHING AT FERNANDINA,

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY

Will dispatch the Splendid New Side-wheel Steamship

KELSO,

Capt. J. W. SMITH.

On WEDNESDAY, October 13, at 3 P. M.,

From Pier No. 29 North River.

Cargo by this steamer will be carried TO MOBILE WITHOUT BREAKAGE OF BULK AND WITHOUT LIGHTERAGE.

Has elegant passenger accommodations. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,

No. 177 West-st.

Or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO.,

No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents—A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from pier No. 20 East River.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, Oct. 16.

MARIPOSA...KEMBLE..Saturday, Oct. 23.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to J. & B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Nov. 4, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Oct. 21.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.

—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per steamer CITY OF LIMERICK, from Antwerp, Sept. 5, which vessel put into Queenstown in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped per steamer ETNA, hourly expected at this port. On arrival, consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER,

Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED stationery store in Nassau-st.; stock and fixtures inventory this day, $8,618 25. Lease, 2½ years and worth a bonus. Apply to RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, A BOOK store in Brooklyn, established five years, doing a good business. Apply to RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT or active, in a first-class City Hotel; capital required, $30,000 to $40,000, for which security will be given. Address EXPERIENCE, Post Office Box 6,005.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to this private disease without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM,

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has a suite of five connecting rooms—parlor, dining room and three bedrooms—to rent, with private table.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER in a private family, or with few boarders, by a gentleman and wife; no children; a large room and bedroom, with fire, gas and water; terms about $25 per week; location between 2d and 6th avs. Address THOMAS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, consisting of six communicating rooms, with bath, to rent together or separately, with unexceptionable board; house, location, and all appointments first class; best references given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in their own house on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., (newly painted,) will let a suite of furnished rooms, with every convenience, to gentlemen only, without board; references required. Address S. D., Box No. 21 New-York Post Office.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING a handsomely furnished house, would let choice of rooms to gentlemen and wives; board for ladies only; terms moderate; all modern improvements. Call at No. 140 West 16th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a fine well-furnished room in a first-class house, located below 31st-st. east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, M. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME LARGE SECOND FLOOR back room, private brown-stone house, superior board; unexceptionable references; central, respectable location. No. 125 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, his wife, child and nurse; second story in a central location; must be nicely furnished, and but few, if any, other boarders; willing to pay $75 per week. Address J. O., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—First-class rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board and accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or families; references. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in one of the best locations in the City can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 New-York Post Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE suites of rooms, handsomely furnished and having every convenience; also single rooms. Apply at No. 133 West 41st-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—Very desirable rooms, well-furnished, with modern conveniences, to let singly or en suite, with board. No. 102 East 35th-st.

NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE (51 EAST 10th-st.,) two doors west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let. Carpets, furniture and beds entirely new. Unexceptionable references required.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first-class. References exchanged.

A VERY COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, very nice hall room; terms moderate. No. 5 Waverley-place, a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor to let to a small family; also a few rooms for gentlemen with board. J. WEEKS, late Steward Manhattan Club.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., first floor, three rooms en suite to let for the season, with private table only.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms to let, large and small; reference in exchange.

HANDSOME ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with first-class board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with private table, at No. 279 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

TO RENT—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only. No. 221 East 11th-st.; house private.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family. No. 9 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 8 Union-square.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR PARTLY. No. 145 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART SALE

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On the evenings of

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20,

at 7½ o'clock each evening,

at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, southwest corner 12th-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF A HIGHLY-IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, purchased from the artists by the present owner during his residence abroad, and comprising the WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AND FAVORITE EUROPEAN ARTISTS. Also a number of fine pictures by FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION on and from WEDNESDAY, 13TH INST., day and evening, until sale. Full particulars hereafter.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, COMBINATION trade sale of $75,000 worth of FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,

By the leading manufacturers of this City, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 11 o'clock, and continue until sold, at warerooms No. 598 Broadway, near Houston-st. See full particulars in New-York *Herald*. Catalogues now ready at office of auctioneer, 427 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers; salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

We call the attention of our friends and the public to the great facilities now offered by us for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods, paintings and works of art, horses and carriages, real estate, stocks, bonds and general merchandise. HENRY H. LEEDS,

ALLEN B. MINER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* building, opposite City Hall.—SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free of tax, with participation in the profits on the *mutual* plan. One dollar will *commence* an account. On *special* deposits check books furnished and interest allowed on daily balances. Savings deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,799,390 71.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK

OF

LEAH,

in which

MISS BATEMAN

will sustain her great and original character for the last six times,

Supported by

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,

also, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,

and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

LAST LEAH MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,

ENOCH ARDEN,

With all the original and beautiful scenery, with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 18,

MISS BATEMAN

will appear for the first time in this country as

MARY WARNER,

in the domestic drama of that name, written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and produced with new and appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

First time in 2 years of Tom Taylor's best comedy of

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Produced with NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, and the following Artists names:

Messrs. Stoddart, Ringgold, (his first appearance this season,) Williamson, Field, Tom Owens, (his first appearance this season,) E. M. Holland, Curran, Peck; Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

TO-MORROW—"CASTE," on which occasion Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mr. HALE will appear for the first time this season respectively as POLLY ECCLES and SAM GERRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, 11th time this season,

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THURSDAY, 13th time—PROGRESS.

FRIDAY—AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

SATURDAY—CASTE.

Sheridan's RIVALS and Coleman's HEIR AT LAW will shortly be produced.

TWO NEW PLAYS in course of preparation.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

SHAKESPEAREAN OLD COMEDY.

TWELFTH NIGHT. A marked success. Standing Room Only the nightly sign at the box office. Distinct Triumph for Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, Jas. Lewis, D. H. Harkins, J. B. Polk, and whole company.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Shortly—"AS YOU LIKE IT," and "SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN,

THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

GRAND SUCCESS. CROWDS NIGHTLY.

WILL PERFORM

THURSDAY

AND

FRIDAY NIGHTS.

SATURDAY,

ONLY GRAND MATINEE.

PROGRAMME CHANGED EVERY NIGHT.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

J. GRAU, Lessee. C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.

ENGLISH COMEDY SEASON,

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 11.

The Great Character Actor,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, as SAM,

In T. B. De Walden's sparkling comedy, entitled

SAM. SAM. SAM.

Expressly written for, and originally produced by him.

A BRILLIANT FIRST-CLASS COMPANY will support Mr. Chanfrau in this delightful production.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.

NEW SCENERY by H. CALYO.

Admission 75 cents; orchestra chairs and boxes, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $10.

Seats to-day at the Theatre, 112 B'way, and 701 B'way.

SAM MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY—Price 50c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SUCCESS. SUCCESS.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

SPLENDID CAST, NEW SCENERY.

Every evening, and matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats.

STEINWAY HALL—LAST PATTI NIGHT.

MAX STRAKOSCH.....DIRECTOR

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, OCT. 11,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

LAST GRAND PATTI CONCERT,

when the greatest living Concert Vocalist,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,

will make her last appearance prior to her departure for Boston, assisted by

GIORGIO RONCONI,

RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, and

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission, one dollar. Reserved seats only fifty cents extra.

Seats may now be secured at 9, at Steinway Hall and the regular ticket offices, 701 and 114 Broadway.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 12, LAST PATTI CONCERT IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

WITH NEW FACES,

NEW DECORATIONS,

NEW SONGS,

NEW DANCES,

NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 336 West 29th-st.

G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 64 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; Ladies WEDNESDAY at 2; children at 4; Gentlemen TUESDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, Mr. TRENOR'S, is now open. See circulars.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,

will leave (alternate days) DAILY

from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,

AT FIVE P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a

SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,

Narragansett Steamship Company

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; East River, at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEES AT 2½,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,

will be presented

A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP

AND ATHLETIC FEATS,

introducing

THE GREATEST COMBINATION

OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,

EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC

ever seen in America, together with

HIGHLY TRAINED PERFORMING

HORSES, PONIES, DOGS AND MULES.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

CROWDED HOUSES.

DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

LAST WEEK OF THE

LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. SUCCESS.

LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. SUCCESS.

LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. SUCCESS.

The most popular production of the age.

SONG, DANCE, POETRY.

CHARLES WHEATLEIGH......as.........Caliban

JAMES H. TAYLOR..............as.........Ferdinand

ANNIE DELAND..................as.........Miranda

LISA WEBER.......................as.........Ariel

RITA SANGALLI. GRAND BALLET TROUPE.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION TABLEAU.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

General admission.................Fifty cents

EXTRA MATINEE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, for the BENEFIT of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, Musical Director. Double Entertainment.

GRAND CONCERT AT 1. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT 2.

Will shortly be produced—A New Drama, by EDMUND FALCONER, Esq., the popular Irish Comedian and Dramatist, and author of "Peep o' Day," &c., entitled CHARLES O'MALLEY, founded on Lever's popular romance, THE IRISH DRAGOON, and in which Mr. FALCONER will sustain a principal part.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—CARD.

Mr. H. TISSINGTON respectfully informs his friends and the public that his BENEFIT MATINEE will take place on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1869,

(Commencing at 1 o'clock,)

When a select entertainment will be provided, including

A GRAND CONCERT, Commencing at 1.

AN EXCELLENT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Commencing at 2.

Mr. TISSINGTON will be assisted on this occasion (with the kind permission of the various metropolitan managers) by a large number of celebrated artists, (musical and dramatic,) who will make their first appearance in this theatre, having generously volunteered their valuable services.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.—IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1869.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

in the newly, magnificently decorated Irving Hall, for the BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of the LATE AVONDALE CALAMITY, given under the auspices of the AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THIS CITY.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion: Mlle. LOUISE ORLOFF, the favorite Concert Singer; Mons. F. SALMSON, the celebrated Lyric Baritone, from Sweden, (his first debut in America;) Mr. MARX S. PINNER, Pianist; Herr CARL FEININGER, the celebrated Violinist; Herr HUGO BUSSMEYER, Pianist; Herr CARL ALVES, the Lyric Tenor, and the well-known HESS Children, (Joanna and Willy.)

Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at the office of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square, and the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

TAMMANY. **TAMMANY.**

GREAT WEEK. GREAT WEEK.

Last nights of Mr. JAMES MACE, England's retired champion in Statuesque Illustrations, Grand Assault at Arms. Triumphant success of TOT and the LAURI Family. Most enjoyable programme. Roberts' Tableaux. Last nights of Cloud Brothers, or Mid-Air Flights. Bizarellis in Two Great Acts. Immense audiences. Pantomime, Farce. The great Gurr, Silvestre, Moe and Goodrich. 200 Stars. Grand Ballet of Forty Graceful Beauties. Fifty cents to all Matinees every SATURDAY, at 2. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, BENEFIT OF JAMES MACE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last week of Miss LEO HUDSON. ROOKWOOD; or, DICK TURPIN'S RIDE FROM LONDON TO YORK. PIRATE OF THE ISLE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,

On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.

THE MACHINERY IN MOTION

is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 62d-st.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.

Applications are now received.

Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America.

Elementary class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free.

MODERN LANGUAGES $10 PER QUARTER.

ITALIAN—Professor ACHILLE MAGNI.

FRENCH—Professor Dr. H. CARLOS.

GERMAN—Professor Rev. Dr. MOLDEHNKE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

"THE NINE MUSES,"

By JOSEPH FAGNANI.

From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC—NO. 23 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—SECOND YEAR. Just open. The best and most prompt method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. The College is open daily from 9 to 4 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE FAIR IN THE new Church of the Dominican Fathers, corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st., is in successful progress. On MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Hon. WM. PARSONS will address the assemblage.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

First Race each day punctually at 1 O'CLOCK.

EXTRA TRAINS on the Harlem Railroad from 42d-st. every day during the races at 11:30 and 12 M.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

Tickets and badges can be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st., at Brewster's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., and at the box office of Wallack's Theatre.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

JEROME PARK RACES,

Oct. 6, 9, 12, 14 and 16.

Special trains will be run on above days leaving Depot, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races.

Fare for round trip forty cents.

Cars reserved for ladies.

I. C. BUCKHOUT,

General Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD SECOND-HAND SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos for sale very low; one Barmore, $250; three Mixsell, $150. LYNCH & GOMIEN,

Piano Warerooms, No. 927 Broadway, near 21st-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber, unexpectedly called to Europe, offers for sale his very superior carriage horses, selected with much pains for a landau. They are three-quarters bred on Kentucky stock, nearly seventeen hands in height; color, a bright bay; weight, together, about 2,600 pounds. They are young, sound and without any vices. Address, immediately, H. H., Box No. 832 Post Office, Newport, R. I.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15¾ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLY OR EN suite, SPARKS HOUSE, on the European plan, 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

THE RACES.

Second Day of the Jerome Park Fall Meeting.

A Brilliant and Fashionable Assemblage.

GLORIOUS WEATHER AND SPLENDID RACING.

"Harry Booth" the Winner of the Hurdle Race.

The Handicap Won by "General Duke"—The Champion Stakes by "Glenelg"—The Nursery Stakes by "Remorseless."

A more gloriously beautiful day than was yesterday for the perfect enjoyment of racing, the "sport of kings," was never witnessed. An atmosphere bright, warm and genial characterized the second day of the Jerome Park Meeting, and tempted thousands to patronize the Course and enjoy the pleasing excitement produced by the contests of the noble thoroughbreds. The drive through the beautiful Park, and along the noble Central-avenue, was yesterday one long uninterrupted cavalcade. Stately equipages, exquisitely-appointed four-in-hands, elegant carriages and showy teams following in endless succession from the City to the very gates of the Course. Nature looked resplendently lovely in her autumnal robes of scarlet, russet and gold, and the spectacle from the balcony of the Club House crowning the hill which overlooks the picturesque valley in which the race course is located, was indescribably charming. The attendance was unusually large, fashionable and select, and the grand stand presented a brilliant appearance during the afternoon; the rich and exquisitely tasteful toilets of the lady patronesses of the meeting increasing the attractiveness of the scene. The racing itself was remarkable for its excellence and exciting interest, most of the contests being unusually close and productive of intense gratification to the deeply-interested lookers-on. Indeed, a finer day's racing sport has never been witnessed at Jerome Park, and we may safely anticipate that the proceedings of the remaining three days of the meeting will be equally interesting and enjoyable. The track was in excellent order, although not so favorable for fast time as we have occasionally seen it at previous meetings. The management was perfect in every department, and the Club are deeply indebted to the invaluable services of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of Wallack's Theatre, who had the superintendence of the ticket department, to the admirable success of the arrangements for the admission of visitors. The Jockey Club are entitled to the acknowledgements of the representatives of the Press for the thoughtful care which has influenced the arrangements for the securing of their convenience in providing a comfortable place on the grand stand for the discharge of their peculiar duties, and for the providing of which they are deeply indebted to Mr. A. C. MONSON, one of the Stewards of the meeting.

THE RACING.

The track was in admirable condition, although not so fast as we have seen it at some previous meetings. The initiatory race of the day—the hurdle race—was one of the finest contested affairs we have ever witnessed, and elicited the well-deserved approbation and encomiums of the gratified spectators. The skill of the jockeys in this race was strikingly manifested, and it is difficult to say which was most worthy of admiration, the patience and coolness of the rider of *Harry Booth*, the winner, who reserved the power and speed of his horse to the final struggle, or the fine horsemanship of MIDGELY on *Eminence*, who, after losing his stirrups by another horse cannoning against him, leaped his horse over the hurdle in splendid style, still retaining his seat, and subsequently made a good race home with his opponents. The race for the handicap sweepstakes was a brilliant affair, and resulted in a splendid finish between *General Duke* and *Nemesis*, and had not the latter met with a disappointment on the home stretch turn, and was afterwards cannoned against in coming in up the straight, the result might have been altered, for the black filly was fast catching the winner at every stride. In the Champion Stakes, Mr. BELMONT'S Travers' Stakes winner, *Glenelg*, asserted his superiority over the three-year olds opposed to him most conclusively, and in claiming for him the distinction of being the best three-year old on the Eastern turf, barring *Narragansett*, we think we are not far mistaken. In *Inverness*, Mr. CAMERON'S imported filly, by *Macaroni*, out of a *Faugh-a-Ballagh* mare, he met a formidable opponent, and the forward running of the latter is the more remarkable from the fact that, having been amiss all the Summer, she has only been five weeks in steady training. The Nursery Stakes brought out those two magnificent two-year old fillies, and old opponents, *Remorseless* (a full sister to the flying *Ruthless*) and *Nellie James*, the imported daughter of the French-bred Goodwood Cup winner, *Dollar*, who had twice before, in the Flush Stakes and Saratoga Stakes, at the recent Saratoga meeting, met together, Mr. MORRIS' filly triumphing on both occasions. In this race, *Finesse* was the representative of the Belmont stables, and it was a magnificent contest between the two, only won in the last two or three strides by Mr. MORRIS' promising young daughter of *Eclipse* and *Barbarity*, who, if she keeps well, will be a most formidable filly for the great Dinner Party Stakes at Baltimore next Fall. A word of commendation is due the Harlem Railroad Company, who not only ran their special trains with commendable punctuality, but provided carriages for the exclusive use of ladies and their attendant cavaliers. Under the admirable regulations of the railroad company, parties comprising ladies can visit Jerome Park with comfort and enjoyment by this route.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the card, and five horses were entered for the purse of $400, with the additional inducement of $100 for the second horse. The distance was one mile and three-quarters, and six hurdles were to be leaped in going over the course. The entries and weights (welter) were as follows: R. SHEA'S br. h. *Eminence*, 136 pounds; JAS. THOMPSON'S br. m. *Lobelia*, 143 pounds; D. MCDANIELS' b. h. *Julius*, 146 pounds; C. LITTLEFIELD'S b. g. *Mitchell*, 120 pounds; and H. B. TODD'S b. h. *Harry Booth*, 146 pounds. With the exception of *Eminence*, all the rest are experienced hurdlers, accustomed to the work, and a more than usually interesting race was anticipated. These expectations were fully realized, for it proved the finest and most exciting hurdle race that ever was witnessed in America, producing the highest gratification among the vast assemblage. *Harry Booth*, on the strength of his previous distinguished performances in this line of racing business, was made the favorite, and in one pool, which is a fair specimen of the majority sold, he brought $325; *Lobelia*, $310; *Eminence*, $300; *Mitchell*, $310, and *Julius*, $100. DOWNING rode the favorite; HUGHEY GRIFFIN was on *Mitchell*; ROCHE on *Lobelia*; MIDGELY on *Eminence*, and a colored rider on *Julius*. They got off well together, *Eminence* having first shown some little temper and jumped the rails into the inclosure. *Mitchell* took the lead, with *Eminence* second, over the first hurdle, which was placed across the course at the foot of the Club House hill; *Booth*, *Lobelia* and *Julius* following in succession, and all jumping the obstacle in clean style. The second hurdle was half way along the three-quarter stretch, and *Mitchell* took it two lengths ahead of *Eminence*, who was three lengths before the favorite, *Julius* being last. The third hurdle was located half way up the quarter stretch, and *Mitchell* still led as he went skimming like a bird over it, with *Henry Booth*, who had passed *Eminence*, second. A fine struggle for the lead now ensued, and as they swept under the string *Lobelia*, *Booth* and *Mitchell* were all together, *Eminence* and *Julius* a couple of lengths behind. As they approached the hurdle at the base of the bluff, where the horses were all together, something cannoned against *Eminence*, knocking him out of his stride, throwing MIDGELY onto his horse's neck, and losing his stirrups. This lost him his forward position, for he was last over the hurdle, which MIDGELY took without his feet in the stirrups, retaining his seat in splendid style. *Lobelia* now assumed the lead, and the fifth hurdle on the lower stretch being down, the road was clear for all, until they arrived at the last hurdle half way up the homestretch. Here *Mitchell* was in front, leading a clear length over the last obstacle, *Lobelia* and *Booth* jumping it almost simultaneously. When fairly over, the final struggle commenced between *Mitchell* and *Harry Booth*, whose rider had saved him for this last set-to. It was a brilliant finish to a magnificent race, but the old horse triumphed over the young one, and when they passed under the string, *Harry Booth* was half a length in advance of *Mitchell*, *Lobelia* third, *Eminence* fourth and *Julius* last. Time—3:30.

SUMMARY.

JEROME PARK COURSE, SATURDAY, Oct. 9.—Hurdle race, purse $400, for all ages; $100 additional to the second horse, if three or more start; one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles.

H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, 6 years, Lexington, dam Blonde, 146 pounds	1
C. Littlefield's b. h. Mitchell, 3 years, Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 120 pounds	2
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, Bonny Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds	3
R. Shea's br. h. Eminence, 4 years, Lexington, dam sister to Vandal, 136 pounds	4
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, Lexington, dam Julia, 146 pounds	5

Time—3:30.

THE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES

was the next event. The distance was one mile and a quarter, and sixteen horses out of the twenty-four entered had accepted the weights of the handicapper. The entrance money was $50 each, play or pay, with $10 only if declared; the Club adding $500, and the second horse receiving twenty-five per cent. of the stakes. Eleven horses came to the post, viz., J. O'DONNELL'S ch. h. *General Duke*, 106 pounds, and his br. h. *R. B. Connolly*, 111 pounds; R. W. WALDEN'S ch. h. *Metairie*, 110 pounds, and his b. m. *Sleety*, 106 pounds; C. LITTLEFIELD'S ch. m. *Hira*, 107 pounds; M. H. SANFORD'S b. h. *Northumberland*, 103 pounds, and his b. f. *La Polka*, 100 pounds; HUNTER & TRAVERS' blk. f. *Nemesis*, 101 pounds; D. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Albuera*, 98 pounds; PURDY & WITHERS' ch. f. *Tasmania*, 87 pounds, and A. BELMONT'S b. f. *Attraction*, 87 pounds. This was a large field, and the betting was heavy and spirited. *General Duke* had been suffering from a quarter crack a few days before, and had been lame, but still he had done a fair amount of work and looked well, having evidently recovered from his lameness. Still his trainer, E. THOMPSON, preferred the chances of his stable companion, *R. B. Connolly*, who certainly looked fit to run for a man's life. *Tasmania* had a host of sanguine friends, as had also *Nemesis*, while the Walden stable were sweet on their pair, *Metairie* and *Sleety*. In the pools Mr. O'DONNELL'S entry was the favorite, realizing in one, $1,000; *Nemesis*, $450; *Tasmania*, $375; WALDEN'S entry, $210; the field, $250. The start was from the three-quarter pole, and after three or four failures the flag fell, all getting off well together, except *Metairie*. As they passed under the string *R. B. Connolly* was leading, with *La Polka* second, *Tasmania* third, *Nemesis* fourth, and the rest in a ruck. Rounding the turn their positions became more definable, and as they went past the quarter pole *Connolly* was still in the lead, cutting out the running at a good pace, with *La Polka* at his quarters, *General Duke* next, *Tasmania*, *Metairie* and *Nemesis* the next lot. In this order they skirted the Club House hill and disappeared behind the bluff. When they again came in sight *Connolly* was still in the van, *La Polka* as before, his immediate attendant, *General Duke*, at her quarters under a strong pull, and *Metairie* next. As they swept around the turn into the homestretch, *Connolly* was done, and his rider pulled out for his stable companion, *General Duke*, to take his place on the inside, which he did, assuming the lead at this point. Here *Nemesis* met with a double disappointment, for she went wide on the outside, and was cannoned against by another horse, but her rider, steadying her, brought her out with a tremendous rush in pursuit of *General Duke*. The rider of the latter, seeing danger, took up his whip and roused his horse, but *Nemesis* was steadily gaining at every stride, and if they had had twenty lengths further to go the issue might have been different. As it was, after a splendidly contested race *General Duke* won by three-quarters of a length in 2:14¼. *Nemesis* was second and *Metairie* third; the rest unplaced.

SAME DAY.—Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, and only $10 if declared; $500 added; the second horse to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes; one mile and a quarter.

J. O'Donnell's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years, Lexington, dam Lilla, 106 pounds	1
Hunter & Travers' blk. m. Nemesis, 4 years, Eclipse, dam Echo, 101 pounds	2
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, Star Davis, dam Katona, 110 pounds	3
J. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 111 pounds	0
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Hira, 5 years, Lexington, dam Hegira, 107 pounds	0
R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, Rogers, dam Angeline, 106 pounds	0
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Northumberland, 4 years, Lexington, dam Novice, 103 pounds	0
M. H. Sanford's b. m. La Polka, 4 years, Lexington, dam Dance, 100 pounds	0
D. McDaniels' b. m. Albuera, 4 years, Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 98 pounds	0
Purdy & Withers' ch. f. Tasmania, 3 years, Australian, dam Matty Gross, 87 pounds	0
A. Belmont's b. f. Attraction, 3 years, Balrownie, dam Maud, 87 pounds	0

Time—2:14¼.

THE CHAMPION STAKES

was the third race, and was for an unusually rich prize, the stake being worth $5,600 net. It was for three-year olds exclusively, $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes; mile heats. There were thirty-eight entries and six starters: Mr. BELMONT'S imported b. c. *Glenelg*, by *Citadel*, dam *Babta*; Mr. LITTELL'S blk. c. *Onyx*, by *Eclipse*, dam by *Revenue*; R. W. CAMERON'S imported b. f. *Inverness* by *Macaroni*, (winner of the Derby,) dam *Alfrida* by *Faugh a Ballagh*; L. G. MORRIS' br. f. *Violet*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Verbena* by *Knight of St. George*; PURDY & WITHERS' ch. c. *Vespucius*, by *Planet*, dam *Columbia*; and T. G. BACON'S ch. f. by *Bulletin*, dam *Seabreeze*. *Glenelg* had won the Travers Stakes at Saratoga in such easy style that he had a host of backers for this race. He sold for $650, *Vespucius* $210, *Inverness*, $125, and the field, $35.

FIRST HEAT.—*Vespucius* showed considerable temper; *Onyx* jumped off with the lead, with *Violet* and the *Seabreeze* filly next, and the favorite, who was slow in getting off, last. *Onyx* still led at the quarter, and as they went around the hill, he was still in front, *Violet* second, and *Inverness* third; the favorite still last. On the lower stretch *Vespucius* took second place, and coming round the turn into the last quarter, he deprived *Onyx* of the lead, and seemed to be winning in a canter, when GILPATRICK came with a lightning rush on *Inverness*, but too late, for after a brilliant finish, *Vespucius* won by a short neck; *Onyx*, third. Time—1:48¼.

SECOND HEAT—*Glenelg* still continued the favorite against the field, notwithstanding he had lost the first heat. He this time got away in front, with *Inverness* second, *Onyx* third and *Vespucius* fourth; the latter at the start knocking the *Sea Breeze* filly down, owing to the clumsiness of his rider. At the quarter pole *Glenelg* was a length before *Inverness*, who was two lengths before *Onyx*; *Vespucius* bolting in the direction of his stable, and losing a great deal of ground. *Glenelg* maintained his lead throughout, and galloped home an easy winner by two lengths; *Inverness* second, six lengths before *Onyx*; *Vespucius*, *Violet* and *Seabreeze* fully distanced. Time—1:48½.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $5 on *Glenelg*, who led from start to finish; *Inverness* beating *Onyx* by six lengths for second place. Time—1:49.

SAME DAY.—The Champion Stakes of $200 each, half forfeit, $1,500 added, for three-year olds; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; mile heats.

A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, Citadel, dam Bapta, 110 pounds	0	1	1
R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inverness, Macaroni, dam Elfrida, 107 pounds	2	2	2
M. A. Littell's bl. c. Onyx, Imp. Eclipse, dam by Revenue, 110 pounds	3	3	3
L. G. Morris' br. f. Violet, Balrownie, dam Verbena, 107 pounds	0	dis.	
T. C. Bacon's ch. f., by Bulletin, dam Seabreeze	0	dis.	
Purdy & Withers' ch. c. Vespucius, Planet, dam Columbia, 110 pounds	1	dis.	

Time—1:48¼, 1:48½, 1:49.

THE NURSERY STAKES

of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, was the last race. It was for two-year olds exclusively, the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes, one mile. There were thirty-four entries, of which the following came to the post: A. BELMONT'S *Nellie James* and *Finesse*, F. MORRIS' *Remorseless*, T. W. DOSWELL'S *Midday*, M. H. SANFORD'S *Grecian Bend* and *The Nun*, Mr. JEROME'S *Glenbush*, Mr. LITTELL'S Balrownie colt, dam *Emma Johnston*, and J. W. PENNOCK'S ch. c. by *Norton*, dam by *The Colonel*. In the pools BELMONT'S entry sold for $500, MORRIS $425, DOSWELL, $50, the field $85. *Remorseless* and *Finesse* got off first, *Glenbush* and *Nellie James* next. At the quarter pole *Finesse* was a length ahead of *Remorseless*, *Nellie James* third, and as they went around the hill two lengths separated the first and second, while *Midday* here took third place. Coming into sight *Finesse* was seen in possession of the lead, two lengths before *Remorseless*, who led *Midday* the same distance. Coming up the homestretch a splendid race ensued between *Remorseless* and *Finesse*, the former getting her head in front in the last few strides, and winning a brilliant race by half a length; *Finesse* second, and *Midday* third. Time—1:47¼.

SAME DAY.—The Nursery Stakes of $50 each, play or pay; $1,500 added for two-year olds; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile.

F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless by Eclipse, dam Barbarity	1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse by Lexington, dam Filigree	2
T. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday by Eclipse, dam Ninette	3

Glenbush, Grecian Bend, The Nun, Nellie James, Balrownie colt and Merry Thought also ran, but were not placed.

Time—1:47¼.

BARON DE REVIERRE.

Affidavits on Behalf of Defendant—The Plaintiff Alleged to Be a Person of Vile Character.

In the case of HELENE STILLE against Baron HENRI DE REVIERRE, a report of which has already appeared in the TIMES, a motion was noticed for yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, to set aside the order of arrest heretofore granted against the defendant. At the hour of hearing, the counsel for the plaintiff made application for an adjournment, in order to be afforded an opportunity to prepare affidavits to meet those on which the motion was based. Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, counsel for the defendant, thereupon announced that rather than consent to an adjournment he would withdraw his motion, reserving the right to renew it on additional affidavits. In the affidavits served with the notice of motion, the defendant swears that the statements in the affidavit of the plaintiff heretofore published are totally false.

He further swears that he left Paris in the month of April, 1865, for Madrid, in Spain, accompanied by his mother-in-law, now deceased, and his wife, and arrived in Madrid the same month; that in the latter part of May, 1865, he left Madrid with his family and proceeded to Seville and Cadiz, and then went to Lisbon, in Portugal, where he arrived in June, 1865. On the 13th of January, 1866, he left for Bordeaux, in France, where he arrived on Jan. 19, 1866, and, as will also appear by his passport from the French Minister at Lisbon, countersigned by the official authorities at Bordeaux; that he first became acquainted with the plaintiff in a railroad car between Paris and Bordeaux, in the latter part of the year 1864, she then and there stating to deponent that she was entirely destitute of money or means, and was endeavoring to join her husband, who had left for America. She had two children with her, one a boy about 14 years of age, the other a baby only a few months old, and on hearing her statement he gave her some money to pay her traveling expenses. He again saw her in Paris in the year 1866, when she applied to him to furnish her with the means to join her husband, whom she then stated was in Australia, but as soon as she obtained the money she made use of it to take passage on board of the steamer *Panama* bound to Aspinwall, and upon which he, the defendant, was traveling on his way to Chili; that she followed him to Lima, in Peru, and there remained until he (defendant) came back from Chili, some six months thereafter, and ever since that time has systematically followed up, annoyed, threatened, and attempted to blackmail him, and that he was obliged, in the year 1867, to have her arrested and brought before the Commissaire de Police in the City of Paris, where she was bound over to keep the peace. He further says that she has been residing in the City of New-York for the past year, during which time she has made several attempts at blackmailing him, knowing that he was a married man and engaged in important business with the Chilian and Bolivian Governments, with whom he has contracted for 1,500,000 tons of guano; that in the year 1868 she (the plaintiff) absconded from Paris leaving numerous creditors unpaid, and was then sued by said creditors in the Police Correctionelle Court of the City of Paris for obtaining goods under false pretences.

EMILIE ARNOUX DE REVIERRE, the wife of defendant, swears that she was married to defendant at Madrid, in Spain, in the year 1865, that she has read the affidavit of defendant, and that so far as the same relates to the defendant taking his mother-in-law and her (the deponent) to Madrid, Seville, Lisbon and Bordeaux, it is true.

LEVINIA L. WISE swears that she knows the plaintiff, with whom she became acquainted in this City in the year 1865; that she (the plaintiff) then went under the name of ROSE STILLE, representing herself as the wife of GEORGE STILLE, of St. Louis, Mo., and that she had come to this City about a year prior thereto, and on her arrival had put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City; that subsequently she (the plaintiff) resided at the Metropolitan Hotel, where she lived and cohabited with sundry persons of this City, whose names are mentioned in deponent's affidavit, and became afterward the mistress of another person of this City, with whom she went to Europe, where she became acquainted with the DUC DE MORNY, and represented herself as his wife, and, as the deponent believes, tried to pass herself off as such. She further swears that the plaintiff was a frequent visitor of a house of ill-fame kept by Mrs. VAN NESS, then in Houston-street, when first she (the plaintiff) came to this City; that in the year 1856 she (deponent) was informed by GEO. STILLE, now deceased, that the plaintiff had basely deceived him by divers acts and devices, and induced him to believe that he was the father of one of her children, and thereby obtained large sums of money from him, and that from what she knows of the plaintiff, she would not believe her under oath.

The Judge directed a formal order to be entered discontinuing the motion, as consented to by defendant's counsel.

BASE BALL.

Second Game for the Championship between the Eckfords and Atlantics—Defeat of the Latter.

The return game for the championship between the Eckfords and Atlantics was played yesterday afternoon at the Union grounds in the presence of a very large crowd of spectators. Both nines appearing in full force, an exciting match was looked for, and for the first four innings the playing was very close, the score standing four to three. In the fifth inning, however, the Eckfords launched out with the bat and made nine runs before being put out. They struck heavily and safely, and were repeatedly assisted by the poor fielding of their opponents. The Atlantics were unable to pull up, and could only keep the game even during its continuance. In the first match, when the Eckfords were defeated, the Atlantics batted MARTIN'S balls with ease, but yesterday PINKHAM pitched with great success.

One more game has yet to be played between these clubs before the championship is decided. The following is the summary:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
Allison 1st b.	5	2	Pearce, s. s.	3	2
Patterson, c. f.	4	3	Smith, 3d b.	3	2
Martin, r. f.	3	3	Start, 1st b.	2	1
Nelson, 3d b.	4	3	Chapman, l. f.	4	0
Hodes, s. s.	0	5	Ferguson, c.	4	1
Jewett, c.	1	3	Crane, 2d b.	3	0
Tracy, l. f.	4	2	Zettlein, p.	2	2
Wood, 2d b.	3	1	Pike, r. f.	1	1
Pinkham, p.	3	1	Hunt, c. f.	5	0
Total	27	23	Total	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	2	0	2	0	13	5	0	1	0	—23
Atlantics	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	—9

Umpire—Mr. FLANLY, of the Mutuals.

To-morrow the Atlantics and Athletics, of Philadelphia, play at the Capitoline Grounds.

Carleton's Fifth-Avenue Book and Stationery Store.

Mr. G. W. CARLETON, the well-known publisher, has recently opened the Worth mansion, at the corner of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, as a book and stationery store. The property was purchased by Mr. CARLETON, a few months ago, who immediately proceeded to tear out the interior compartments and turn the whole of the lower floor into a grand salesroom, 100 feet by 30. The book shelves, wainscoting, doors, sashes, &c., are painted of dark chocolate color, relieved by panels of darker tint, and narrow bands of black and gold. The ceiling is frescoed in the Pompeiian style, the cornices being of bright blue. The colors used in this room have been well chosen, and the effect is rich and imposing. The room is further adorned by fine bronze statues of JULIUS CÆSAR, GOETHE, King OTHO, MICHAEL ANGELO, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, Minerva, &c. The decorations of the apartment are said to have cost over $14,000.

The location chosen by Mr. CARLETON for his new store is one of the finest in the City, and being situated in its most fashionable quarter, will doubtless command the patronage of the wealthier classes.

SUNDAY NOTES.

Mr. F. W. FARNAM, owner of the Excelsior Knitting Mills at Troy, is building a new free church for operatives, near Ida Hill, to cost about $40,000. A good mission is flourishing here. St. John's has been improved this Summer at a cost of about $4,500. St. Paul's is building a new chapel in the rear of the church, with class rooms, library, sewing rooms, &c., at a cost of $35,000.

The monthly report of the New-York City Mission shows the following figures: 40 missionaries; 8 missions; 5 mission Sunday schools; 1 reading room; 13 temperance meetings; 12 open air meetings; 6,726 missionary visits; 277 prayer meetings; 106 sermons; 200 families and 800 persons visited; $400 expended in relieving the worthy and industrious poor; and 100,000 tracts and papers given away.

A Massachusetts paper says that there is a growing tendency among the churches of all denominations in Boston and vicinity toward free seats. At the Old South the galleries have recently been made free. Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE'S new church is free in all parts, and his parishioners find that they can raise more money in this way than by the old way of letting. One of the Cambridge churches, which last year raised only $1,400 from its rentals, has got over $3,000 this year, with free seats.

The incumbent of St. Matthias', Liverpool, Rev. E. NEWTON JONES, has announced his intention of rendering the church entirely free to all. "It is my full intention," he says, "to abolish pew-rents in my church at the end of this month, and on and after the first Sunday in July, to throw it open to all, having the offertory at each service." "I hope (he adds) the time is not far distant when the unscriptural practice of receiving pew-rents (in my opinion a most iniquitous tax) will be done away with forever, and the offertory, for which we have Apostolic sanction, be everywhere substituted. Until this is done, we must, I fear, look in vain for full churches."

Le Temps says the noble and courageous answer of Father HYACINTHE will create an immense effect, appearing, as it has, on the eve of a great council. It is truly a sign of the times. *Le Siecle* is of opinion that the attitude of the eloquent and earnest preacher must exercise great influence in the present crisis of the Church. The *Journal des Debats* looks upon the religious situation as one fraught with serious consequences. It is said that the coming council at Rome will meet only to ratify the decision of a most ultramontane committee, but the attitude of certain German and American Bishops, and the complaints of illustrious French ecclesiastics, show that the labors of the council will not be so easy and direct as was anticipated. If the syllabus triumphs, it will be with a struggle, and the triumph can only be ephemeral.

The *Liberal Christian* says that *Gates Ajar* made an association of ministers at Woburn lively by furnishing a fresh subject for discussion; one-half admired and the other half abominated it, and while the former wanted it put in every family and library, the latter wanted it put under ban. The jar continued until evening closed the gates and sent the wranglers home.

The Hartford *Christian Secretary* has the following:

"Against broadcloth as a common article of clothing, business men urge many objections. It is too 'expensive,' or too 'heavy,' or too 'liable to soil.' Are these reasons against it less valid when they happen to be made by ministers? But in addition to them there is another reason why any uniform dress for clergymen is objectionable. It makes them appear as a distinct class among their fellowmen. 'You may tell he's a parson by the cut of his coat,' is a remark often made. The remark may be coarse, but the fact indicated by it is not pleasant. And I would ask if in these days of popery and ritualism it is desirable to do any thing which shall convey the idea that ministers of the gospel are, save in office, anything more than Christians? It seems to me one of the most needful truths they have to keep before the minds of the present generation is, that they are no more priests of God than any others who believe in Christ. If therefore by the adoption of a peculiar style of dress they help to obscure the truth, let it be changed."

A London journalist thus disposes of a bit of pious flunkeyism:

"The *Record* hints that Lady PALMERSTON was converted before her death to Evangelical principles by her son-in-law, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, and while showering very characteristic but unevangelical applause on her Ladyship's qualities as a woman of the world, indulges in a fond hope that the study of a Bible given her by her son-in-law, and marked by him to draw attention to his favorite passages, may make her almost equally successful as a woman of the next world. We cannot adequately express our disgust at these indecent attempts to cast the horoscope of souls by the publication of these spiritual anecdotes intended as straws to tell the world how the evangelical wind blew on the spirits of fashionable persons prior to their decease. There is only one defence in this sort of thing, and we are willing to hope it is the true one. Does not the *Record* half believe that a good word advanced for a departed soul in the genuinely evangelical Press, may perhaps be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance before a higher tribunal? On that view, these prurient little forecasts would be charitable, though superstitious. On any other, they are simply disgusting."

A Society of Catholics has been formed in Baden to "resist the aggressions of Rome," and is founding branches throughout Rhenish Prussia.

The *Spectator* says that General BUTLER'S elaborate cross-examination of Mrs. STOWE'S evidence is, we take it, rather to be set down to dislike of the New-England party of virtue than to any uncontrollable sympathy with Lord BYRON; though, we dare say, among the rebels against Puritanism in the Puritan States, there are not a few who indulge a passion for the one modern Titan who has covered his rebellion with a cloud of glory.

An English editor, referring to the refusal of the Pope, through Archbishop MANNING to hear Dr. CUMMING before the Council, says: "Dr. CUMMING will think it a feather in his cap to have been written *at* by the Pope, and *we* shall have to bear the unhappy consequences of his elation."

The American Catholic Bishops have been regarded as the surest support of the Pope in all his reactionary policy; but the *Figaro*, of Paris, asserts that fifty American Bishops will support M. DOUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, in his defence of liberal opinions before the Council.

A seminary has been founded near Berlin, Prussia, to educate preachers and teachers for the German emigrants in North America. It is called the Sternenhaus (Star House) after the banner of the United States.

A French *savan*, named Dr. PAGADI, has discovered a method by which he can "telegraph" a moral and studious disposition or habit into a child, displacing any normal viciousness or indolence he may have inherited from his parents. The Lyceum of the Prince Imperial at Vannes is about to experiment with this discovery.

Dr. S. H. TYNG has written a letter to Drs. MUHLENBERG, J. COTTON SMITH, NEWTON, and the remaining committee of Low Churchmen on the subject of revision of the Prayer Book, decidedly deprecating the project and refusing to aid in it.

The refusal of Dr. ROBINSON to allow the the use of the American Chapel to the friends of Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, who desired to hear that gentleman preach when he was in Paris, is characterized by the *Independent* "as a lamentable exhibition of sectarian manners and bigotry." The *Independent* closes its article with the following: "We say, out upon all such narrowness, in whatever denomination it may show itself. It uses the name of Christianity only to bring it, if it were possible, into disgrace. How much more noble appears the liberality of Father HYACINTHE, a Romanist, than the narrowness of Dr. ROBINSON, a Protestant!"

Mrs. VAN COTT, the only female licensed preacher among the Methodists, is preaching with success in Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The Norwegians have increased so fast in this country that a Western publisher is preparing to issue a large Commentary on the New Testament in that language. Among the 50,000 Scandinavians who came this year are not probably four of their ministers. They will have to find them or make them here.

According to Austrian and Hungarian journals, a Messiah has made his appearance in Jerusalem. Letters are said to have been received by the Rabbi of Paks, (Hungary,) which state: "Toward the end of last month, a column of fire was seen at the ruins of Solomon's Temple, and a strong voice was heard, addressing itself to a Jew who was rendering his devotion there at the time, intimating to him to announce as prophet, that the Messiah will arrive at the coming year, that the Jews should repent and observe better the religion of their fathers. The man so addressed immediately went to the city, predicted in the manner of the old prophets, and announced what the voice had revealed to him. The people of the various creeds treated him as as an impostor, and some wanted to kill him, but with superhuman strength he fought hundreds of his assailants; a battalion of soldiers was sent to arrest him, but they proved powerless against him. This week two Israelites will leave for Jerusalem to obtain exact information."

The Living Church for October has a carefully-written article on the sectarian school question, in the course of which occurs the following:

"Now we do not see how the Romish system and the common school system can be reconciled. The instruction in the public schools is far better than that in the Church schools, and that draws the pupils. It seems that it will inevitably do so, whatever concessions may be made. So long as the two exist side by side, whatever measure of State support may be given to the sectarian schools, the public schools will draw the pupils. The Roman Catholics can never realize their ideal system over all the youth of this country; they never can realize it even over their own youth, so long as the common schools exist. They must first break up the common school system, make the education of children a purely sectarian, religious matter, and then, when there are no schools where good secular education is to be obtained, as there certainly would not be in such a state of things, they may hope to compete."

The religious journals quote with approbation Dr. LEIBER'S view of HUMBOLDT'S relation to the questions in dispute between the materialists and spiritualists. Dr. LEIBER says:

"HUMBOLDT was liberal. No one has ever heard from his lips any indication, from which it might be surmised that he shared in that superciliousness with which modern naturalists not unfrequently look upon other sciences and branches of knowledge. On the contrary, he took the deepest interest in human society, and all the branches which treat of men as social beings. He never fell, as far as I know, into the grievous error of considering matter, space, force and time of superior importance to mind, society, right and goodness."

HENRY WARD BEECHER says in the *Christian Union* of last week:

"Instead of new rituals, of more stringent worship of ordinances, of poutings and scolding, of empty sensationalism and of the absurd attraction of free seats, let men try the effect of being filled with the spirit of Christ and the love of men, and then preaching right out, freely, earnestly and heartily, about the things which concern every man's daily life, as well as the things that lie beyond this sphere, and see if churches are not filled!"

The Ghetto of Prague, as is well known, was separated from the other part of the town by wire partitions. Many voices were heard lately in favor of abolishing this remnant of mediæval intolerance which, most remarkable, is left yet in eight places between the Alstadt and Josephstadt. The Police authorities have therefore requested the Municipal Council to grant the necessary permission for the removal of these wire partitions.

Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS is about to sail in the ship *Golden Fleece*, commanded by his son, Captain H. C. ADAMS, for San Francisco, and thence, probably, to the China Seas.

Out of 150,000,000 of people under British dominion in India, it is estimated that there are 110,000,000 Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mohammedans, 12,000,000 of the aboriginal tribes, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Buddhists, Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 adherents, and the Protestants 240,000.

The Quebec *Chronicle* relates an extraordinary affair which occurred at Melbourne, Quebec: Some days since Mr. HOOK and a party of the "brethren" were proceeding to baptize a young lady of that neighborhood in the St. Francis River. A brother and sister of the young lady about to be immersed met the party and commenced to castigate the reverend gentleman with a horsewhip. They were, however, separated by the friends around amid great excitement, and the young lady with many others baptized. The whole neighborhood have become disputants in the matter, and Hook and anti-Hook is the order of the day in that vicinity.

ANOTHER GREAT BURGLARY.

A Safe Blown Open in Poughkeepsie and $90,000 in Bonds Stolen—Flight of the Burglars to this City and Capture of One of Them.

Some time during Friday night, or more probably between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, four burglars easily gained an entrance into the office of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, in Poughkeepsie. They began work on the large safe, and soon succeeded in blowing it open with gunpowder. They then hastily gathered up the three tin boxes containing property valued at $90,000, of which $27,000 was in United States bonds and other convertible securities, and the remainder in certificates of stock in banks and railroads. They took, also, other papers, valuable to the owners, but worthless to the thieves, after which they returned to this City.

The crime was soon discovered, and the thieves must have been observed in their flight, for a dispatch was sent at once to the Twentieth Precinct Police of this City, announcing the burglary, specifying the number of the burglars, and stating they were on the train mentioned, and that one of them had a large black carpet-bag. This dispatch was received before the arrival of the train, and Sergeant MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, having ample notice, went up the road as far as Fifty-seventh-street, where all trains run slow and depredators always jump off. Although the dispatch mentioned that the burglars were four in number, MCCONNELL took only one officer with him. When the train came up about 8 o'clock, being half an hour late, four men were seen to jump off, one of them having in his hand a black carpet bag, seemingly very heavy. As soon as they were upon the street the men separated, and MCCONNELL followed the carpet-bagger whom he adjudged to be the bearer of the spoils. When this man had reached Forty-ninth-street, MCCONNELL closed upon him. The man, of course, resisted, but after a scuffle was finally captured, and subsequent events showed that the result was witnessed by his confederates, who with the proceeds of the night's work upon their unmolested persons, hurried away to a lawyer noted in such affairs, who within an hour made his appearance at the Station House, and subsequently made the announcement in Court which is to be mentioned. The prisoner was taken to the West Thirty-fifth-street Station, where the carpet-bag was found to contain nothing but a complete set of burglar's tools. The person of the prisoner, who gave his name as WALTER WILLIAMS, being searched, two private notes belonging to Mr. L. G. DODGE, the Treasurer of the Insurance Company, which had been in the safe, were found upon him, and his complicity in the affair thus far established. As soon as this discovery was made, the fact of the arrest was telegraphed to Poughkeepsie, and brought down on the return train Mr. DODGE and an officer of that city, having a warrant for the prisoner under the name of John Doe, issued by Recorder R. E. TAYLOR, of Poughkeepsie. But before their arrival the news of the arrest had spread through the City, and when the prisoner and complainant arrived before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, it was announced that a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the prisoner had been already served on Sergeant JAMES, and, upon agreement of parties, WILLIAMS was remanded until Monday morning at 9 o'clock. He was then placed in a close carriage, with his hands ironed, and taken back to the Station House, where he will remain until the time stated. The prisoner is of large build, and extremely respectable appearance, and is evidently a late importation from London.

Appointment of two Police Captains.

At a meeting held at an early hour yesterday morning the Board of Police succeeded in filling the two vacancies among the Police Captains which have existed for some time past. The appointees are HENRY BURDEN and JOHN MCDERMOTT, both in turn Sergeants at the Jefferson Market Police Court, which has come to be considered the regular stepping stone to a Captaincy, as the last five Sergeants placed there have been promoted to be Captains. Some time ago BURDEN was made an acting Captain, and put in the First Precinct, and afterward transferred to the Twenty-ninth, where he retains command with the full rank. Captain MCDERMOTT has been assigned to the command of the Broadway Squad, or Twenty-fifth Precinct.

The Central Park.

Visitors to the Park have been greatly favored by the weather during the present season. Not a single concert has been postponed, and very few have been given under other than bright skies. Yesterday was another of those lovely days with which we have been lately favored. The recent rains have greatly refreshed the herbage of the Park, and the grass and shrubs now look as green and vigorous as they did weeks ago. The concert of yesterday was well attended. More private equipages were driven through the Park than have been seen for many days past.

A House Robbery.

ALONZO MERRITT, heretofore of a good character, was yesterday taken before Justice LEDWITH by Roundsman RANDALL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a lot of linen sheets and under wear, valued at $250, from MIGUEL F. CILES, of No. 125 East Eleventh-street. The property having been found in his possession, he was committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 9—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 83¼.

LONDON, Oct. 9—1 P. M.—American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty bonds 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84. Ten-forties, 76¼.

LONDON, Oct. 9—11:15 A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 83¼. Eries, 23¼; Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sugar, 39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Tallow, 46s. 9d.@47s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Oct. 9—1:15 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks quiet; Eries, 23¼; Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—1:15 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.; the sales have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 taken for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Lard dull.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9.—United States Bonds opened flat at 87¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Oct. 9—3 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 71f. 27c.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 30c.

HAVRE, Oct. 9.—The Cotton market opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Low Middling, afloat, 137f. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 9—Evening.—Cotton on spot firm at 146½f.; afloat 9—

ANTWERP, Oct. 9—Evening.—Petroleum excited and firm; Standard White, 58¼f.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N. W.	Clear	52
Boston	S. W.	Clear	57
New-York	S. W.	Clear	60
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	51
Wilmington	S. E.	Clear	62
Washington	E.	Clear	64
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Clear	64
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	54
Oswego	S.	Clear	60
Buffalo	W.	Clear	66
Pittsburg		Clear	48
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	58
Louisville		Cloudy	62
Key West	E.	Cloudy	80
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Clear	64
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	68

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 9—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Elizabeth Coe, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Louisa C. Carpenter, E. G. Bayard, Geo. Moerlein, Thos. Gallagher, Jas. G. Turtle, Derevas Owen Jones, wife and daughter, J. de la Portella, Mr. Thomas and wife, Mr. Gardner and wife, J. W. Brown, wife, child, infant and servant, Thos. Ross, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Peters, H. E. J. Boardman, Judge Kingsmill, Saml. Taylor, Rev. Wm. Howard, C. L. Drummond, Henry O'Brien, E. W. Brandow, Commander E. W. Brooker, R. N. Yokohama, Florence Somelein, Mr. McShane and wife, Fredk. Waller, F. P. Bickly, H. C. Dawson, Mr. Zerbarg, Geo. Dougan, John T. Bouch, T. Gomez, Captain Albert Mathews, H. M. Wellington.

OCT. 9—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. Bannon, H. Hammond and lady, George McLaine and lady, Miss Wells, Mrs. Cumming, Master Cumming, A. T. Smith, James Taylor, Thos. Lavitt Frith, D. D. Fidel, lady and child, Wm. Mercer, W. F. Watts, M. Guillet, Mr. and Mrs. Millerbe, D. Memsime, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Joe, L. Palmere, C. Luchese, S. Peroime, lady and 3 children, Mrs. R. Dakin and 2 children, E. Noble and wife, W. J. Thomas and lady, J. J. Loudon and lady.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—General and Mrs. H. W. Birge, Colonel and Mrs. M. J. Ford, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hadden, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Avery and child, Mrs. F. A. Babcock, 3 children and servant, Mrs. M. F. Sefton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Meldwin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ketchum and 2 servants Colonel Joseph S. Claghorn, T. M. Norwood, Henry Young, Jr., Miss Clara Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith, Miss M. M. Smith, Miss H. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Browne, Miss Clara C. Choppell, Miss Susan Harrold, Miss Minnie C. Owen, Miss M. A. Barnett, Miss E. H. Twitchell, Rev. L. H. Pease, D. Buhm, Miss P. Swart, G. E. Bond, C. F. Jewett, L. B. Avery, Elmer Ober, B. F. Ezekiel, Miss A. Ketchum, Mrs. E. Ketchum, Robert Berg, V. Von Stralendorff, Mme. L. Schlamm, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Lyons, Mrs. W. Dodge, Thomas E. Lloyd, Philip Hartley, Malcolm McLean, P. I. Butler, F. D. Heinrich, Mrs. F. K. Smith, Mrs. B. A. Putnam, John Walmsley, E. A. Deuel and servant, Miss P. Dodge, Robert McGuff, Henry Birge, Willie Birge, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenleaf and nurse, Mrs. A. P. Gould and child, Miss Rosa Nesbaugh, Mrs. D. Jones, C. C. Millar, M. Savarez, A. Gregory, H. Terry.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—D. Gortatowsky, H. Hyman, F. Philips and lady, Mrs. Palmer, servant and daughter, Mrs. S. May, nurse and 2 children, Mr. Cutting and lady, D. Mitchell, R. Hening, H. Scranton and child, W. L. Clinton, N. E. Lovell, Mrs. Bell, Miss S. McDonough, Mrs. S. R. Clark and daughter, Miss R. Gortatowsky, Miss T. Peonsky, G. W. Henderson, H. Rogers, James W. Gilbert, S. M. Taylor, William H. King, M. Colding and family, Captain W. C. Foster, Miss T. Thompson, J. R. Gillis, Isaac Gortatowsky, A. Pearshy, H. McCall, Wm. Shantz, George F. May, Charles J. Thompson and lady, Wm. Clarkson, Miss Clara White, J. H. Williamson and lady, Samuel C. Smith and lady, Miss Annie J. Smith, R. W. Moore, A. H. Wilson and lady, W. H. Palmer, lady and 2 children, Wm. Turner, Chas. Campbell and lady, S. D. Ennis and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 9—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.*—Mary Brahe and children, Mary Leonhardt and children, J. C. Fideldey and family, Joseph Schwegmann, Rudolf Uhlmann, Albert Kumstock, A. Frohmann, F. W. Strass and family, Geschw Sieghortner, Louise Sieghortner, Rich. Ermeler, Carl A. Zeller, Joseph Kaufmann and family, L. Diago, A. Brockwell and family, C. Pendleton, E. Chrystie, H. Calsar, A. Sorrel, C. Prumett, D. Townsend, family and servant, C. Vanderbilt, Y. Appleton and daughter, W. Whitehouse, C. Webb and daughter, F. Ansonseyn, W. Andrews and sister, A. Keller, Chas. E. Strauss, Joachim Lange and wife, John Meineke, George Evers, Elisab Severit, C. v Gahn, Gerh Wardenburg and wife, Albert Severit, J. Lutjen, John Schiepfer, A. F. Johannes, Henry Menke, Meta Monsees, H. Kuick, Lehmann Marx, Louis Krautter, Geo. Schmalzried, Matth. Seigler, H. Reis, Joh. Heins, H. Rippe, Diedr. Reiners and wife, Wm. Heimbruch, Jas. Stetson, F. Emerich and family, G. Howe, F. Brookmann and family, C. Holmes, Rosine Zimmer and children, Louis Schmidt, Henry Kleuke and family, Mrs. Bronlay and children, and others in the second cabin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Euterpe, Gilderdale, Havana, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Handy, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Key West, Rudolph, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Luciana Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guiseppi, (Ital.,) Carrao, Penarth Roads for orders, J. Robinson & Co.; Annetta, (Br.,) Drummond, Amsterdam, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Hellespont, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cremona, Burrows, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, West End, (St. Croix,) Darrell & Nash; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Cowes, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; H. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; J. Leighton, Wallace, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Fasham, Kingston, Ja., C. E. Knox & Co.

Schooners H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pitts, St. Stephens, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; A. Haley, Haley, Charleston, Overton & Hawkins; M. Piata, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., S. Godwin.

Arrived.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. From Cape Florida to Hatteras experienced strong N. E. winds and heavy seas. 5th, 9:40 A. M., 16 miles N. of Carysfort, signalized steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; same time, saw a U. S. side wheel steam frigate, supposed the Susquehanna, bound S.; 5 P. M., 20 miles S. of Jupiter, signaled steamship Liberty; 8th, 5:20 P. M., met a side wheel ex-blockade runner, heading S., going very slow.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Sept. 25, Queenstown 26th, and Halifax Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 26, 7:10 P. M., off Seven Heads, exchanged signals with a Guion steamship, bound up Channel; Oct. 1, lat. 50 22, lon. 36 56, was in co. with a brig-rigged steamship, bound W.; 7th, 3:30 P. M., 27 miles S. W. Sambro, passed steamship City of New-York, bound into Halifax; Oct. 8, at 4 P. M., 266 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Sept. 25, via Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 771 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had the most part of the passage westerly winds and heavy head seas. Oct. 7, lat. 41 52, lon. 60 5, passed steamship Smidt, hence for Bremen; 8th, 3 P. M., passed steamship Malta, 253 miles from Sandy Hook, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Donati, (Br.,) Alexander, Rio Janeiro Sept. 12, via Bahia Sept. 19, with coffee, &c., and passengers to Bush & Jevons.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Bark Francis, (of Boston,) Kelly, Pisagua, Peru, June 16, via Hampton Roads Oct. 4, with nitrate of soda to R. C. Ferguson. Passed Cape Horn July 25. Crossed the equator Sept. 2, in lon. 45 15. Had light winds. Aug. 25, lat. 15 32 S., lon. 25 25, passed ship Euterpe, bound S. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Nellie Hastings, Smith, Fray Bentos Aug. 7, Montevideo 12th, and Hampton Roads Oct. 4, with boneash, &c., to N. D. Carlisle & Son—vessel to H. Hastings.

Schr. Fannie C. Bailey, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Locke, Morant Bay, Jam., Sept. 16, with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co. Left brig Alice, (Br.,) for New-York, loaded; Sept. 19 was boarded by a boat from the Island of Nevassa, who reported the bark C. S. Rogers, for Baltimore, to sail Sept. 20; also bark Hogarth, (N. G.,) for Baltimore, to sail Sept. 20. From Sept. 20 to Oct. 5 had heavy gales from N. E.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, South Amboy, for Hollowville, Me.

Schr. Emily, Wright, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. A. Van Cleaf, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria & Louise, Mason, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Lynch, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Boston, Stevens, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eugene, Greenlaw, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Isabel Snow, Dayton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presley.

Schr. Artic, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Ocean Star, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. J. S. Allison, Phillips, Westchester, for Albany.

Schr. John B. Spofford, Hawkins, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Giraffe, Parker, —— 14 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Amelia, Phillips, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bentley, Jonesport, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Fitch, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gamura, (new,) Huntley, East Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Alexandria, Alley, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Belle, Howe, Woodbridge, for Boston.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbits, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, Falmouth.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Marcelus, Griffin, Providence.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Gearney, Wareham.

Schr. May Morn, Stetson, Dighton.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. B. Bergen, Stillman, Boston.

Schr. G. A. Brandreth, Anderson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Fall River.

Schr. Louisa, Robinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Everett, Madison, Conn.

Schr. Armenia, Cole, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankport, Me.

Schr. Traveler, Hodges, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Hastings, Tilden, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Clark, Green, Virginia.

Sloop Catherine P., Perry, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Brooklyn and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Iowa, for Glasgow; Cortes and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Virginia, for Galveston; Huntsville, for Savannah; San Salvador, for do.; Key West, for do.; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Ladona, for New-Orleans; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Euterpe, for Havana, and anchored in Quarantine; ships Isaac Webb, Nagporo and Thoa. Dunham, for Liverpool; Arnold Boninger, for Baltimore; anchored in the Lower Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Arr. brigs Vincenzo, from Palermo; Mary Le Blanc, from Port-au-Prince; Scotland, from Cienfuegos; D. B. Doane, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; ship Ellen Southard, from Boston; bark Annie Kimball, from Boston; schr. L. P. Pharo, from New-York.

Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; bark Vinco, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 7, A. M.—Arr. brigs Neuvitas, Philadelphia, for Portland; Mary Given, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Grecia, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Sld. schrs. Ceres, Ann Carlet, Bawa Bridgman, Ada Herbert, Z. Snow, Helen M. Waite, Osseo, (Br.,) Susannah, Com. Kearney, and Ranger.

P. M.—Sld. brig Wreath; schrs. Lucy.

The brig Flora del Mar, before reported ashore, was hauled off this morning after discharging about 30 tons of plaster.

8th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Emily H. Naylor and Sarah R. Thomas, Boston, for Philadelphia; Emma Bacon, Salem, for do.

Sld. brigs Matilda, Wm. H. Bickmore, Neuvitas, Mary Given, (Br.;) schrs. S. T. King, General Peavey, Prudence, J. B. Marshal, Waterloo, Honest Abe, Addie P. Stimpson, C. W. Holt, Virginia, J. H. Wainwright, James Tilden, E. G. Buxton, Mary Clark, Campbell, Grecian, Grand Island, and Helen.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Arr. schr. Amesbury, from Boston; brig Guiding Star, from Boston; schr. Bela, from Philadelphia.

Cld. bark Lamplighter, for Matanzas; ship Star of the West, for Mobile; steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Magnolia, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Cld. ship Amity, for Liverpool, with 27,000 sacks of wheat; bark Glengaber, for Liverpool, with 23,000 sacks of wheat; bark Evangeline, for Cork, with 11,000 bushels of wheat.

Arr. ships Victoria and Madura, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Chesapeake—Br. ship, bound to Callao, was signalized Aug. 18, lat. 33 03 S., lon. 44 30.

Seth—Dutch bark, bound to Rio Janeiro, was signalized Aug. 31, lat. 18 09 S., lon. 33 24.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, OCT. 11,
Consisting of
SILKS, black and colored, plain, changeable; STRIPED and FANCY DRESS GOODS, English and French, all wool, cotton and wool, silk and wool mixtures.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELING, &c., &c.,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

NOVELTIES IN SUITS.
We will offer AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11,
150 ELEGANTLY-TRIMMED
FELT WALKING SUITS,
AT $20 AND $25 EACH.
These suits are entirely new to this market, and are confined exclusively to ourselves.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR
Invite special attention to this Department, which has been recently enlarged and neatly stocked. DRESSES and SUITS, of the latest designs, always on hand, or will be made to order, with dispatch.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS of every description. Infants' Wardrobes, complete. Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., in great variety.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKINGS.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,
We will offer
ASTRAKHAN, VELVET, AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
And an assortment of the celebrated
"LA BEDOUINE" WRAP.
The styles exhibited will include the latest Parisian Novelties, and also our own well-known make. Also,
PAISLEY AND PARIS BROCHE,
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR,
PLAIN AND FANCY, STRIPED
AND PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, NEW
CLOAKINGS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, &c.,
Making altogether an unusually attractive stock.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

DOWN.
Elder Down Quilts, just received from London.
PARISIAN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 751 BROADWAY, BELOW 8TH-ST.

BROWN'S
GLASS-CLEANING POLISH.
DEPOT NO. 41 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.